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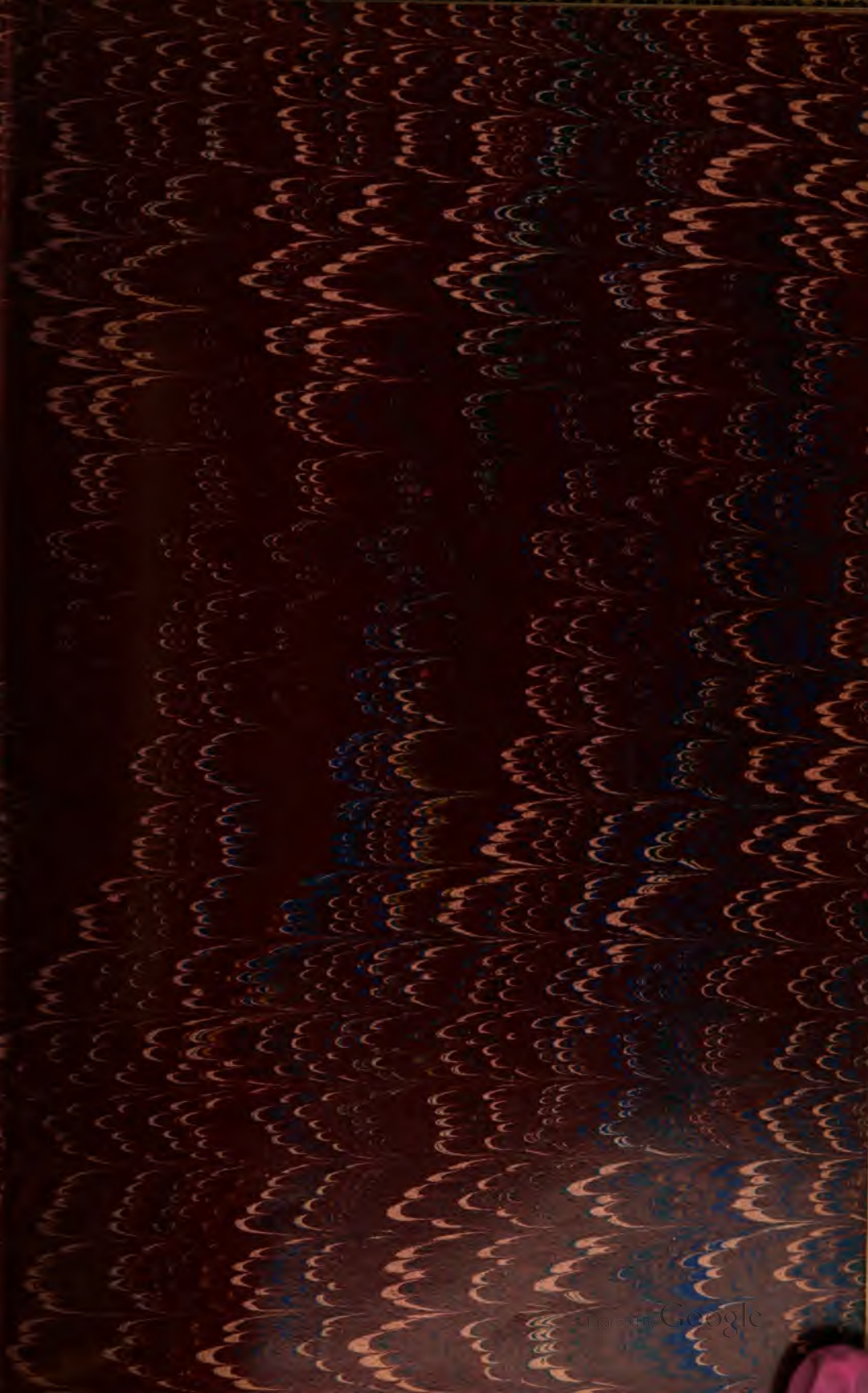
SAMUEL ABBOTT GREEN, M.D.,

OF BOSTON.

(Class of 1851.)

16 March, 1889.

Complete Set Deposited
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INAUGURAL ADDRESS

OF

THOMAS N. HART,

MAYOR OF BOSTON.

TO

THE CITY COUNCIL,

JANUARY 7, 1889.



6

BOSTON:

ROCKWELL AND CHURCHILL, CITY PRINTERS,

No. 39 ARCH STREET.

1889.

Mass. Dec. 12. 25. 80

1189, Nov. 16,

Wilt +

Nov. 16. 25. 80

CITY OF BOSTON.

Ordered, That His Honor the Mayor be requested to furnish a copy of his Inaugural Address, and that the same be printed, under the direction of the Superintendent of Printing, as a City Document, and in the volume of "Proceedings of the City Council;" the expense to be charged to the appropriation for Printing.

COMMON COUNCIL, Jan. 11, 1889.

Passed.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Jan. 14, 1889.

Concurred.

Approved by the Mayor, January 17, 1889.

Attest:

JOHN T. PRIEST,
Assistant City Clerk.

ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the City Council:—

The oath of office we have just taken enjoins upon us a very high duty. We have sworn to be loyal to the Constitution of the United States, to bear true faith and allegiance to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and to obey its rules and regulations in discharging our duties as members of the City Government.

All selfish demands of political parties and social classes should yield to our oath of office, which requires us to serve not only those who have elected us to office, but the entire community. Political parties are right in their proper field. Their true object is defeated when men seek to establish a partisan government. What we want is *good* government. A partisan government, or a government of classes, cannot be a just government, which consists in serving all citizens alike.

To satisfy our oath of office we should have but one great object before us. Forgetting per-

sonal preferences and interests, we ought to weigh our public acts and words by the honor and welfare of the good community we are called upon to govern. To serve the people of Boston well requires, on our part, great diligence and singleness of purpose. It is essential that we should work together in harmony. The City Council and the Executive Department were separated by the Commonwealth that each might become more efficient, and that both together might do more for the public good.

The School Committee and the County officers should not decline to coöperate with the City Government, for we are *one*. No branch of the public service can safely or honorably break away from the rest; no public department can live unto itself alone. Special harmony and concert of action are needed in the several departments subject to the executive office. All servants of the people ought to avoid friction. Where the public laws speak, it is our duty to obey them to the letter. Where the laws are silent, a sense of duty toward the people should teach us to work together in harmony and mutual forbearance.

It is common to seek a remedy for all ills in the body politic by new statutes or ordinances. No doubt, many new enactments will be required in the

year just begun. But it is good policy to have as few laws as possible, because many laws occasion many transgressions. No law nor ordinance can ever take the place of good citizenship and official integrity. Even the best of laws leave something to the discretion and judgment of the public servant and the private citizen.

Where the written law is clearly insufficient, it is right to seek such additional legislation as will simplify and strengthen the public service. At present there is some doubt whether the School Committee may not incur debts which the City is required to pay. This doubt should be removed by law. In any event, the School Committee and the City Government should work together in good faith. The duties of the County officers toward the City are not clearly defined, and the question has arisen whether the officers of the City, when acting as County officers, are subject only to the authority of the Commonwealth, and not also of the City that pays the County expenses and owns all County property. This question should be settled by law or by the good sense of the City and County officers.

The law of 1885 (Stat. 1885, ch. 266), amending the charter of Boston, vests all executive power in the Mayor, but retains, with very few

exceptions, all the boards, commissions, trustees, and separate departments or offices existing at that time or since established. The number of these separate bodies exceeds fifty, some of whom are not even required to publish regular reports. It is natural that, at times, these departments should conflict, to the detriment of the public. The entire Street Department, the Sewer, Bridge, and Lamp Departments, the Superintendent of Health, and the building departments, should all be united in one harmonious board of public works. It is thus that labor, a cause near to us all, can be best placed on a permanent basis. All charitable institutions and charity work of the City should be united under one board of not more than three salaried members, who should be required to devote their whole time to the public service. In this important branch of the Government it is desirable to invoke the aid of qualified women, and one woman should be a member of the board.

The number of coördinate departments should be diminished, and the number of annual nominations to be made by the Mayor should be reduced. These nominations, instead of being many hundred, should not exceed a few dozen or score. Constables, for instance, should be

appointed by the Board of Police, and should serve as a special though unpaid police force, to be called upon in emergencies. Undertakers should be licensed by the Board of Health; all weighers and measurers by a good Department of Weights and Measures. Licensed minors, especially newsboys and bootblacks, should receive their licenses as well as friendly supervision and special care from the Board of Police. All such cases should come before the Mayor on appeal only, and the right of appeal should be granted to all citizens, including the subordinates in the several departments. These improvements of the public service cannot be achieved all at once; yet we may do something to simplify, consolidate, and improve our municipal government.

It is not necessary to commend our free public schools to your generous attention. The people guard them with jealous care, and are willing to bear what they cost. We should be ready to meet the School Committee in every proper demand for improving the public-school buildings, for enlarging the field of practical and industrial training, and for giving the best possible instruction to the children, especially in the primary and grammar-school grades.

The request of the national government for the

change of certain bridges across Charles river will be met in a spirit of friendly respect.

Not including druggists, 1,561 places are now licensed in the City for the sale of intoxicating drink, or one to every 263 persons, the population of the City on January 1, 1889, being computed at 410,688. The law of 1888 (ch. 340) demands the reduction of these licenses to 781, or exactly one-half. It is not certain that such a law can be enforced. A law that cannot be enforced to the letter is not a good law. It may be right, therefore, to ask for a more gradual reduction in the number of licenses. All friends of good government should join in whatever will limit the evils of intemperance.

The new and greatly-improved balloting law, which will go into effect on November 1 of this year, requires the establishment of new voting precincts and other preparations that deserve your early and favorable attention. It would be well to revise at the same time our methods of registering voters, and also the ordinances applicable to caucuses and ward meetings.

The act of the State Legislature approved on April 17, 1885 (St. 1885, ch. 178), limiting the debt and the taxes of Boston, has not produced all the results intended. The City and the Com-

monwealth have repeatedly joined in legalizing exceptions to both the debt and the tax limits. The funded debt of the City, on April 30, 1885, was \$42,962,180.02. On December 31, 1888, the funded debt, including \$240,000 authorized on that day, was \$48,816,569.29,—being an increase of \$5,854,389.27. The net debt rose in the same time from \$24,596,579.91 to \$26,850,901.99, not including the ten-year loan of \$240,000 authorized on the last day of 1888, for current expenses. The current calendar year begins with a ten-year loan of \$529,000 for similar purposes. Yet, in the four fiscal years succeeding the law limiting our city debt, a sum of \$6,245,570.72 has been required for interest, and \$2,844,010 for sinking-fund purposes, being a total of \$9,089,580.72 taken in four years out of current taxes to meet our current debt requirements. To this might be added \$4,099,557.69 required by the water debt, making a grand total of \$13,189,138.41, or a tax of \$3,297,284.60 each year for interest and sinking-fund purposes:—

DATE.	FUNDED DEBT.	INTEREST.		SINKING-FUNDS.	
		From Direct Taxes.	From Water-Taxes.	From Direct Taxes.	From Water-Taxes.
April 30, 1886 . .	\$43,628,322 04	\$1,511,413 41	\$730,688 78	\$643,968	\$185,322 11
April 30, 1887 . .	46,799,962 72	1,498,729 78	738,749 26	625,005	360,083 68
April 30, 1888 . .	48,993,803 45	1,543,835 53	771,997 96	749,107	260,038 95
Dec. 31, 1888 ¹ . .	48,816,569 29 ²	1,691,592 00	792,638 00	825,930	260,038 95 ³
Total		\$6,245,570 72	\$3,034,074 00	\$2,844,010	\$1,065,483 69

¹ Interest and Sinking-Funds as appropriated on June 2, 1888.

² Including \$240,000 authorized on December 31, 1888.

³ Estimated.

Notwithstanding this very great burden, we have increased our gross and net debt since the law of 1885 went into effect. The prospect is that the current calendar year will bring another increase. The outgoing government has authorized an issue of \$769,000 in ten-year bonds,—including the \$240,000 approved on December 31,—to meet current expenses. Among the imperative requirements of the present year are Harvard Bridge, which approaches completion; the Court House, which has cost \$1,976,907.40 up to the beginning of this year, the prospective expenditure being about \$1,500,000, or more; the parks, appropriations for which were made in 1886 to be expended in 1889 and 1890; the new Public Library building, which has already cost

\$176,841.19, and requires, in the opinion of those best qualified to judge, a loan for a few years to be paid out of the Boylston-street estate when sold; the water supply, and other public works.

These obligations we inherit, and as we cannot throw them off, our municipal debt will be increased in 1889. This is not our fault. The Commonwealth has authorized the City to issue water bonds to an indefinite extent, and not less than \$6,825,000 outside the limit set in 1885 upon the ordinary City debt. It is a matter of record, also, that a large part of the funded debt issued since the Act of 1885, has been used in meeting current expenses,—for sewers, paving, and other petty improvements, common school-houses, engine-houses, police-stations, and similar structures that should be built out of current taxes. The City has latterly paid for such work, the repaving and grading of streets included, by issuing ten and twenty year loans. For park construction we have issued thirty and fifty year loans,—a course not to be considered as sound and conservative business. Outside the Water Department, the finances of which require special attention, the City has issued loans nearly or fully up to the limit prescribed by the law, and for a long time we have exceeded this limit.

The situation would be less serious were the public works all in good condition and the several departments properly supplied. According to the Auditor's report for the first day of the current calendar year, the Paving Department had a total cash balance of \$8,265.11 to carry it to April 30. The Superintendent of Streets calls for \$135,400.40 to keep his force employed on half time (see Appendix). He has been relieved in part by a ten-year loan. The department of charitable Public Institutions calls for \$52,000 to meet the deficiencies of the current fiscal year (see Appendix). The Superintendent of Health, whose business it is to keep the City clean, announces a probable deficit, and calls for further appropriations to bring his department up to current requirements (see Appendix). A similar demand is made with peculiar emphasis by the School Committee, which will be unable to pay its janitors, and meet other necessary expenses, unless it receives a further allowance. Only partial relief has been furnished out of borrowed money. The appropriation for the Police Department has been maintained by the same method. The City Hospital expects a deficit; and the Public Library will be crippled for a part of its work, unless relief is furnished by an additional allowance

(see Appendix). It is understood that judgments against the City have been paid out of funds otherwise appropriated, and that further judgments are to be expected. The City Treasurer is required to pay such judgments out of any funds he may have on hand. It is *our* duty to make good such losses, either out of current taxes or by borrowing. The department reports (see Appendix, and the Auditor's exhibit for January 1) convey the impression that the amount of cash on hand, or likely to be collected during the remainder of the financial year, is not equal to the appropriations already made; that some of these appropriations are insufficient in the opinion of the respective departments; and that the financial condition of the City Government is not encouraging. I estimate that, in addition to the \$769,000 just voted, the departments will require some \$350,000 to do their work properly up to the beginning of the next financial year on May 1. This is a conservative estimate. Citizens not in office are competent judges as to the condition of our streets, sewers, public buildings, and all our public institutions.

According to the information I have been able to obtain, the actual situation includes: A great and growing debt incurred in part for current ex-

penses; immediate and seemingly imperative requirements in many departments for early appropriations to do the work fairly required and expected; and in some of the departments a decline, illustrated, for instance, by the condition of our streets and certain public buildings.

If we insist upon low taxes, we ought to be satisfied with a corresponding service. If we desire a thoroughly good service, we ought to pay the corresponding price. That means higher taxes. The policy of low taxes, coupled with loans for current expenses, including ordinary buildings, is wrong in theory and dangerous in practice. None but productive or permanent improvements should ever be paid out of funded loans. Current expenses should be met from current taxes.

I do not complain. I report. I do not find fault with the law. I do not blame the departments. Least of all would it be gracious in me to censure my predecessor in office, whose familiarity with the affairs of the City is unsurpassed. I report what I found *out* of office; I shall certainly report to you, faithfully and respectfully, whatever I may find *in* office.

Gentlemen of the City Council,—I submit these statements to you and to the people of Boston. Whatever our special field of work, as members of

the Government and as American citizens, let us meet the problems before us in a spirit of fairness and courage. Let us unite in doing our best by this splendid city and its proud people. And let us not forget that work so done is ever acceptable before man, and never without the blessing of God.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX 1.

CITY ARCHITECT'S OFFICE,

CITY HALL, Dec. 17, 1888.

To His Honor the Mayor:—

SIR,—There has been completed by this department during the present year the following buildings:—

An engine and hose-house in the Brighton district.

An engine and ladder-house in Roslindale.

An engine and hose-house on Leverett street, Ward 8.

A patrol-wagon house in connection with Station 9.

A patrol-wagon house in connection with Station 14, Charlestown.

A stable for improved sewerage at Charlestown.

Two buildings for contagious cases at the City Hospital.

A primary school-house at Ashmont.

In addition to these buildings the department has built a water-tower at Mt. Bellevue, Ward 23, for the Water Board.

The department has finished work on the basin of the Lief Erickson statue with the exception of the final carving.

At present the department is engaged in the construction of the following buildings:—

A building for out-patients at the City Hospital, the first floor of which has been built, and the workmen are now at the second-floor level.

A high-school house at Roxbury. At present the foundations are being put in.

The Horace Mann school-house for deaf-mutes, on Newbury street, which is now being slated.

A pumping-station at Chestnut Hill, for the Water Board. The workmen are now finishing the interior, and the painters are at work on the outside of the building.

A pumping-station, at East Boston, for the Water Board, which is nearly completed.

An overlook shelter-house at Franklin park, for the Park Commissioners. This will be completed about February 1.

A pauper-hospital at Long Island, upon which work has just been commenced.

A barn and dwelling for the Sewer Department, at Cow pasture.

In addition to these, plans have been made for the extension of the office of the Superintendent of Common, together with various drawings for the several departments.

Respectfully yours,

C. J. BATEMAN,
City Architect.

APPENDIX 2.

ASSESSORS' OFFICE,
CITY HALL, BOSTON, Dec. 21, 1888.

To His Honor the Mayor:—

SIR,— On the 5th of January last our Secretary, Benjamin Cushing, died. With great ability he served the city in this department for more than twenty-three years, twenty-one of which he was a member of the Board, and its recording officer. The valuation of Boston, as found by the assessors for the current year, was \$764,452,548. Of this amount, the estimated value of the real estate was \$563,013,275; and of the personal property, \$201,439,273. The gain in valuation over that of

the preceding year was \$15,842,100 on real, and \$967,793 on personal, estate, — a total gain of \$16,810,073. The amounts ordered to be raised for the State, the County, and the City, for 1887 and 1888, were as follows:—

	1887.	1888.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.
State	\$833,805	\$833,805			
County	526,735	668,444	\$141,709		
City	8,527,559	8,520,783	. . . . .	\$6,776	
	\$9,888,099	\$10,023,032	. . . . .	. . . . .	\$134,933

The rate of taxation for the current and preceding year, the proportion for the several warrants, and the average rate of taxation for the whole State, as determined for the assessment of Massachusetts corporations, are shown as follows:—

	State.	County.	City.	Total.	Average of State.
1887 . . .	\$1 00	\$0 57	\$11 83	\$13 40	\$15 06
1888 . . .	0 97	0 74	11 69	13 40	14 68

In this connection it may be of interest to note that of the city rate for 1887, \$2.50 was for school expenditure, and that for the current year, \$2.38 on each \$1,000 of valuation raised the money needed for the public schools. The average rate of taxation in Boston for the past ten years is \$14.05. The fact that the total rate for the taxes assessed upon the property and business of Boston was the same for 1888 as for 1887 affords an excellent opportunity to notice how quickly the tax-rate responds to an increased expenditure. A gain of over \$16,800,000 in the valuation is met and neutralized by an addition of less than \$135,000 to the amount of the tax warrants. During the settlement of the tax of 1885 all the national banks of this city, with seven exceptions,

paid the taxes assessed upon their shareholders, under protest, and commenced suits in the United States courts for their recovery. In 1886, three banks, and in 1887, two, in addition to those who had refused to join, or who had previously withdrawn from the combination, paid in full, reserving no right to recover any part of the amount assessed. The remaining forty-seven banks pressed their suits to a conclusion. In March last, in the case of the National Bank of Redemption *v.* Boston, the point at issue was decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in favor of the city. Accepting the result, all the banks of Boston have this year paid their taxes without protest. Since the law was passed granting the right to vote for School Committee to women, a few females have annually requested assessment for the purpose of registration. The number in 1887 was 473. For the tax of 1888 this class appeared in unexpected numbers. Before the first day of October, which was the legal limit of assessment, had passed, over 23,000 women had applied and been registered for taxation. So large an addition to the poll-tax payers for the year added largely to the work and the expense of the department. As more than 22,000 of these women requested to be assessed after the valuation of the year had been made up, and the rate of taxation had been fixed, their taxes, at fifty cents each, constitute a revenue in addition to that called for by the regular warrants, and may be considered as compensation for the cost and labor in the three departments of assessment, collection, and registration affected by the action of this large body of new voters.

Very respectfully,

FOR THE ASSESSORS OF BOSTON,

THOMAS HILLS,
Chairman.

ASSESSORS' OFFICE, CITY HALL,
BOSTON, Jan. 3, 1889.

To His Honor the Mayor:—

SIR,—I herewith transmit a statement of the Assessors' valuation for the preceding five years, and of the abatements thereon allowed previous to the thirty-first day of December last, also the average of said valuations reduced by said abatements:—

	ASSESSORS' VALUATIONS.	ABATEMENTS TO DEC. 31, 1888.
1884	\$682,656,657 78	\$8,466,500
1885	685,579,072 20	8,617,800
1886	710,621,335 32	7,526,300
1887	748,164,717 41	7,462,100
1888	765,353,648 39	4,946,300
<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	\$3,592,375,431 00	\$37,019,000
Less abatements	37,019,000 00	<hr/>
<hr/>		
Divided by 5	\$3,555,356,431 00	
<hr/>		
Gives	<u>\$711,071,286 00</u>	

as the average Assessors' valuation for the last five years.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSHUA S. DUNCKLEE,

Secretary.

APPENDIX 3.

AUDITOR'S TABLES. — PREPARED BY JAMES H. DODGE, CITY
AUDITOR.

THE CITY AND COUNTY DEBT.

Gross funded debt, Dec. 31, 1887	.	.	.	\$48,682,428	58
Add funded debt issued in 1888	.	.	.	1,529,300	00
				<u>\$50,211,728</u>	58
Deduct funded debt paid in 1888	.	.	.	1,635,159	29
				<u>\$48,576,569</u>	29
Gross debt, Dec. 31, 1888	.	.	.	\$48,576,569	29
Sinking-Funds, Dec. 31, 1887	.	\$20,919,878	44		
Receipts during 1888	.	.	2,239,582	33	
			<u>\$23,159,460</u>	77	
Payments during 1888	.	.	1,619,871	35	
			<u>\$21,539,589</u>	42	
Bonds and mortgages the pay- ments of which are pledged to the payment of debt	.		186,077	88	
			<u>21,725,667</u>	30	
Total redemption means, Dec. 31, 1888	.	.		21,725,667	30
				<u>\$26,850,901</u>	99
Gross debt, Dec. 31, 1887	.	.	.	\$48,682,428	58
Gross debt, Dec. 31, 1888	.	.	.	48,576,569	29
				<u>\$105,859</u>	29
Decrease	.	.	.	.	.

Net debt, Dec. 31, 1887	\$27,627,588 47
Net debt, Dec. 31, 1888	26,850,901 99
Decrease	<u>\$776,686 48</u>
City debt, including balance of debts assumed by	
acts of annexation	\$30,397,295 31
County debt	2,399,000 00
Cochituate Water debt	14,941,273 98
Mystic Water debt	839,000 00
	<u>\$48,576,569 28</u>

At the present time the assumed debts remaining unpaid are,
on account of —

Charlestown City	\$902,000 00, bearing 6 %
Mystic Water	\$438,000 00 " 6 %
" "	108,000 00 " 5 %
" "	18,000 00 " 4 %
" "	240,000 00 " 3½ %
" "	35,000 00 " 3¼ %
	<u>839,000 00</u>
	<u>\$1,741,000 00</u>
West Roxbury	75,000 00 " 7 %
	<u>\$1,816,000 00</u>

STATEMENT SHOWING BORROWING LIMIT, DEC. 31, 1888.

Total Debt, City and County, Dec. 31, 1888,	\$48,576,569 29
Less Special Loans, \$2,150,000 00	
Cochituate Water Debt, 14,941,273 98	
Mystic, 839,000 00	
County Debt exempt, 1,600,000 00	
	<u>19,530,273 98</u>
Amount carried forward,	<u>\$29,046,295 31</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>				\$29,046,295 31
Less Sinking-Funds,		\$21,539,589 42		
Cochituate Water Sink-				
ing-Fund,	\$4,788,898 70			
Mystic Water Sinking-				
Fund,	704,041 22			
Park Construction Sink-				
ing-Fund,	77,989 16			
Special Loans Sinking-				
Fund,	48,717 02			
County Sinking-Fund,	14,243 26	5,583,884 36	15,955,755 06	
				\$13,090,540 25
2% on \$694,078,480 average valuation 5 years, less abatements,				13,881,568 00
Right to borrow Dec. 31, 1888,				\$791,028 00
Less amount of Loan Order approved by Mayor and passed				
by City Council over veto of Mayor,				769,000 00
<i>Amount that may be borrowed,</i>				<u>\$22,028 00</u>

GROSS DEBT AND DEBT REQUIREMENTS.

YEAR.	Debt upon which interest was paid.	INTEREST.		SINKING-FUNDS,	
		Paid from Taxes other than Water.	Paid from Water Taxes.	Receipts from Taxes other than Water.	Receipts from Water Taxes.
1878-79	\$42,359,816 23	\$1,666,754 56	\$685,405 70	\$664,903 00	\$248,328 32
1879-80	42,030,125 86	1,670,147 66	706,902 98	495,704 00	267,705 30
1880-81	40,949,332 18	1,535,549 91	684,621 52	593,655 00	227,440 20
1881-82	40,079,312 04	1,527,144 96	661,419 76	731,501 00	273,894 04
1882-83	41,184,358 12	1,492,377 19	692,203 30	720,159 00	282,231 25
1883-84	43,185,669 07	1,533,972 32	698,073 41	768,278 00	. . . . .
1884-85	42,962,180 02	1,520,900 10	717,618 07	789,498 00	280,260 89
1885-86	43,628,322 04	1,511,413 41	730,688 78	643,968 00	185,322 11
1886-87	46,799,962 72	1,498,729 78	738,749 26	625,005 00	380,083 68
1887-88	48,993,803 45	1,543,835 58	771,997 96	749,107 00	280,088 96

NET DEBT FOR TWELVE YEARS.

December 31, 1888	\$26,850,901 99
1887	27,627,588 47
1886	26,354,395 47
1885	24,700,014 29
1884	24,766,064 27
1883	25,311,635 52
1882	24,381,025 02
1881	24,248,046 60
1880	26,658,456 41
1879	26,097,783 05
1878	26,184,171 42
1877	26,855,464 94

AVERAGE RATE OF INTEREST ON CITY DEBT.

1876-77	$5\frac{57}{100}$ per cent.
1877-78	$5\frac{52}{100}$ "
1878-79	$5\frac{51}{100}$ "
1879-80	$5\frac{34}{100}$ "
1880-81	$5\frac{37}{100}$ "
1881-82	$5\frac{35}{100}$ "
1882-83	$5\frac{35}{100}$ "
1883-84	$5\frac{14}{100}$ "
1884-85	$5\frac{134}{1000}$ "
1885-86	$5\frac{75}{1000}$ "
1886-87	$4\frac{242}{1000}$ "
1887-88	$4\frac{202}{1000}$ "

LOANS AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE OUTSIDE OF DEBT LIMIT.

YEAR.	Chap.	Object.	Amount Authorized.	Date of Approval.	Amount Issued.
1886 . .	304	Public Park Construction . . .	\$2,500,000	June 21, 1886,	\$1,000,000
1887 . .	101	Suffolk County Court House .	¹ 2,500,000	Mch. 21, 1887,	1,600,000
	282	Harvard Bridge	250,000	May 18, 1887,	250,000
	312	Public Park Lands	400,000	May 26, 1887,	400,000
	394	Sewer, Tremont street	75,000	June 11, 1887,	. . . . .
	428	Stony Brook Improvement . .	500,000	June 16, 1887,	500,000
1888 . .	392	Public Park Lands	600,000	May 23, 1888,	. . . . .
		Total	\$6,825,000	. . . . .	\$3,750,000

¹In addition to the cost of the land.

AMOUNT AND CLASSIFICATION OF DEBT ISSUED IN 15 YEARS.

YEARS.	Parks and Public Grounds.	Streets, Extending, and Build- ing.	County House.	Burnt District.	Deficiency in Appropri- ations.	Stony Brook Improve- ment.	East Boston Ferries.	Bridges.	Improved Sewerage.	School- Houses.	Improve- ment of Districts.	Sewers.	Public Buildings.	Cochituate Water- Works.	Met- talic Works.	Totals.
1873-74.	\$1,896,000	\$1,896,000	.....	\$5,051,176 65	.....	.....	.....	\$327,000	.....	\$305,000	\$275,000	.....	\$283,000	.....	.....	\$8,126,176 65
1874-75.	.....	544,000	.....	1,620,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	272,000	.....	.....	\$290,000	.....	2,696,000 00
1875-76.	.....	643,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,740,000	\$205,000	2,588,000 00
1876-77.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,017,000	.....	2,017,000 00
1877-78.	\$450,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$173,000	100,000	.....	.....	.....	3,000	.....	726,000 00
1878-79.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,228,000	175,000	350,000	.....	.....	600,000	.....	2,351,000 00
1879-80.	.....	1,095,000	.....	.....	.....	\$133,000	.....	.....	1,259,000	75,000	291,000	.....	.....	630,000	.....	3,483,000 00
1880-81.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,000 00
1881-82.	.....	185,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,000	.....	.....	.....	184,000	.....	.....	309,000 00
1882-83.	755,000	420,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,000	950,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	324,000	.....	2,646,000 00
1883-84.	1,275,000	1,000	.....	.....	\$92,000	.....	.....	300,000	1,309,000	.....	.....	.....	180,000	994,000	15,000	4,166,000 00
1884-85.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	197,000	.....	.....	.....	80,000	163,200	.....	440,200 00
1885-86.	83,000	159,000	\$850,000	.....	4125,000	.....	.....	.....	150,000	.....	.....	\$315,000	105,000	455,000	165,000	2,407,000 00
1886-87.	577,000	1,078,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70,000	225,000	.....	531,500	583,000	650,800	60,000	3,553,800 00
1887-88.	855,000	.....	800,000	.....	.....	500,000	.....	250,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	599,000	53,000	3,057,000 00
Totals .	\$3,995,000	\$6,023,500	\$1,650,000	\$6,671,176 65	\$217,000	\$633,000	\$48,000	\$987,000	\$5,433,000	\$987,000	\$1,185,000	\$846,500	\$1,295,000	\$8,436,000	\$498,000	\$38,908,176 65

1 Payable from taxes of 1882.

2 Payable from taxes of 1883.

3 Payable from taxes of 1884.

4 Payable from taxes of 1886.

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

Running Expenses.

1881-82	\$338,261 12
1882-83	362,908 06
1883-84	368,355 40
1884-85	380,923 70
1885-86	416,970 03
1886-87	434,618 54
1887-88	472,019 24
1888-89 to December 1, inclusive	380,736 69

Amount of debt issued between May 1, 1878, and May 1, 1888, and the rate of interest:—

\$1,000 00 at	6 per cent.
100,000 00 “	5 “
718,000 00 “	4½ “
15,435,000 00 “	4 “
4,164,000 00 “	3½ “
144,000 00 “	3½ “
2,065,000 00 “	3 “
125,000 00 “	2½ “
<hr/>	
\$22,752,000 00	

Amount of debt paid between May 1, 1878, and May 1, 1888,
and the rate of interest:—

\$495,000 00 at	.	.	.	.	7 per cent.
90,000 00 "	.	.	.	.	6½ "
7,537,990 60 "	.	.	.	.	6 "
78,000 00 "	.	.	.	.	5½ "
5,243,873 42 "	.	.	.	.	5 "
1,133,205 00 "	.	.	.	.	4½ "
1,352,000 00 "	.	.	.	.	4 "
58,000 00 "	.	.	.	.	3½ "
102,000 00 "	.	.	.	.	3 "
125,000 00 "	.	.	.	.	2½ "
<hr/>					
\$16,215,069 02					
150 00 annuity.					
<hr/>					
\$16,215,219 02					

TRANSFER OF APPROPRIATIONS.

The following table shows the amount of the transfers made by order of the City Council during the past fourteen years, the amount added to the regular appropriations, and the percentage of these additions to the total of transfers:—

Year.	Total of Transfers.	Transfers to Regular Appropriations.	Percentage.
1874-75 . .	\$420,970 02	\$117,731 53	27.9
1875-76 . .	714,880 97	255,459 40	35.7
1876-77 . .	418,398 54	129,298 24	30.9
1877-78 . .	211,167 50	121,823 02	58.
1878-79 . .	171,404 32	135,484 75	71.5
1879-80 . .	342,187 07	241,597 81	70.6
1880-81 . .	270,314 35	192,174 25	71.
1881-82 . .	229,659 07	165,124 38	71.9
1882-83 . .	261,010 11	158,803 08	60.8
1883-84 . .	279,497 96	127,413 42	45.8
1884-85 . .	282,266 87	143,010 71	50.7
1885-86 . .	367,421 68	154,451 10	42.
1886-87 . .	382,552 02	256,473 75	67.
1887-88 . .	351,588 06	253,770 71	72.7

APPENDIX 4.

BRIDGE DEPARTMENT, 14 BEACON STREET,

BOSTON, Dec. 21, 1888.

To His Honor the Mayor:—

SIR,—In compliance with your request of the 17th inst., for a brief statement of the work done in this department during the present municipal year, also a statement of the wants of the same prospectively for the continuation of its work, I have the honor to submit the following, viz.:—

Appropriation, 1888-89	\$90,000 00
Special appropriations	3,273 93
Total	<u>\$93,273 93</u>
Expended to Dec. 19	70,568 37
Balance	<u><u>\$22,705 56</u></u>

The work done has been the usual and necessary repairs on the tide-water and inland bridges. Several of the old wooden bridges have been extensively repaired, in order to keep them safe for public travel, by having the foundations strengthened and partly renewed, waterways widened, new decks put in, sidewalks, fences, and gates built, guards put on, and new tracks and trucks put in.

Several of the seventy-five small bridges, or culverts, have been repaired, and some renewed.

Many of the bridges have been thoroughly cleaned and painted, and all are now in a safe condition.

As shown in the statement given, it will be seen that the department is in a fair condition financially. The balance remaining of the regular appropriation is sufficient to meet the necessary current expenses, and with the help of the special appropriation for the building and repairs of

culverts, it is confidently expected that the bridges will be well cared for during the balance of the financial year.

But each year the repairs required become more extensive, as old bridges are wearing out and new ones being added to the department, and to keep them safe for public use will require a larger expenditure of money.

The repairs made have been by days' labor, the lumber required having been furnished by John W. Leatherbee, Curtis & Pope, Proctor & Drummey, Pope & Paul, P. S. Huckins & Co., James & Abbot, C. E. Dearborn, and G. Fuller & Sons.

The price paid to each was \$17 per thousand B.M.

The following is a statement of the work done during the year:—

Roadways sheathed	45
New decks put in on	8 bridges
New sidewalks laid "	10 "
Repaired sheathing "	7 "
" planking "	5 "
" piers at	3 "
" waterways "	6 "
" fences "	4 "
" gates "	4 "
" sidewalks "	6 "
" guards "	4 "
" and set buoys at	8 "
" draw-houses "	3 "
" stables "	3 "
Small repairs "	7 "
New trucks put in	5
" headers "	10
" piles driven	8
" buoys set	2
New gates built and set	20
Waterways widened	1

Engine and machinery repaired at	4 bridges
Painted two coats	9 "

To make the repairs that will be needed during the year 1889, it will require an appropriation of

	\$66,000 00
For draw-tenders' salaries	38,840 00
" supplies	5,500 00
	<hr/>
Making a total of	\$110,340 00
	<hr/>

Berkeley-street bridge over the Boston and Albany Railroad has been repaired by replacing the roadway floor-beams which were defective, and laying new under and upper floors, but it is not even now of sufficient strength to warrant its remaining long in its present condition.

Charles-river bridge, from city proper to Charlestown, is an old wooden pile bridge, and I have this year made extensive repairs on the draw foundation, waterway, roadway, and guards, and it is now in fair condition, but will require extensive repairs each year to keep it safe for public travel, and it would be economy to rebuild it at once; and if Secretary of War William C. Endicott's order to widen the waterway of the same is to be complied with by the city before Jan. 1, 1891, it would require a large expenditure of money, and the bridge should be rebuilt when the same is done.

Federal-street bridge, over Fort Point Channel, is an old wooden structure. I have made repairs on the draws and sidewalks this year, and yet it is in poor condition, and will have to be rebuilt the coming year.

Ferdinand-street bridge, over Boston and Albany Railroad. What the City Engineer said of it in his 1887 report fully explained its condition then, and it is the same now. It is a poor bridge, a portion of it carried on posts, and the span over the railroad is composed of three iron trusses of two patterns, and two wooden trusses; it is narrow, inconvenient, and unsightly;

the portion supported on posts should be filled solid and a new bridge built over the railroad; and the retaining-walls are in very poor condition and should be rebuilt.

Swett-street bridges, east and west of the New York and New England Railroad, are both old wooden bridges. I have made extensive repairs on them this year, and they are now in fair condition; but as they were intended, when built, to be temporary structures, age does not improve them, and therefore they should be rebuilt very soon.

Mattapan bridge, from Ward 24 to Milton. I have made repairs on this bridge during the year, and yet it is not of sufficient strength to be long allowed to remain in its present condition. The city should rebuild its part the coming year.

Longwood-avenue bridge, from Ward 22 to Brookline, is an old wooden trestle bridge, and I have made repairs on it this year, and each year will require extensive repairs to keep it safe for travel, and ought to be replaced by a stone arch bridge.

The old wooden culverts that by age and wear become unsafe for travel ought to be rebuilt of stone.

A report of the completion of Boylston-street bridge, over the Boston and Albany railroad, and the progress of the new Harvard bridge, will be found in the City Engineer's report for 1888.

Very respectfully yours,

BARTHOLOMEW M. YOUNG,

Supt. of Bridges.

APPENDIX 5.

DEPARTMENT FOR THE INSPECTION OF BUILDINGS,

OLD STATE HOUSE, Jan. 3, 1889.

To His Honor the Mayor: —

DEAR SIR, — In compliance with your request for a brief statement of the work of this department the past year, and of its wants prospectively, I have the honor to submit the following: —

The efforts in this department in enforcing the provisions of the building laws have proved effective. To the demands made by the department there seems to be a general disposition to acquiesce in the benefits derived by such, in most cases a sufficient incentive.

The duties of the department are constantly increasing, in part the result I believe of the practicability of the building law, it being so plain and simple that it enables all who have to do with it to understand each part or point under a concise system of construction, and has received hearty commendation.

Of the department and the importance of its work there can be no question. It is the duty of all communities to protect themselves, and this can only be done by a rigid enforcement of the building laws, that they may not only secure solidity and beauty of construction, equal to any demands of purposes or uses, but with safety against the contingencies of fire, and a positive prevention of swift destruction when on fire; and it, therefore, means safety, durability, permanency, and to each and all metropolitan cities a prime necessity.

The department, in the enforcement of its laws touching construction, alterations, or the additional means of egress, has endeavored to settle all questions in dispute without recourse to expensive litigation, and in the majority of cases has been successful.

There is also an amount of special work which does not appear upon its tabulated tables, and oftentimes calls for the immediate presence of an inspector to decide upon the question as to whether it is safe to proceed with the work under contemplation; these demands are made not only by day, but by night, where work is being pushed forward to a speedy completion where the mechanic in charge refuses to further assume the responsibility unless by the advice of an inspector.

The methods and systems employed in accomplishing our work is most satisfactory, and is being adopted by many of the large cities in the United States, as their letters of commendation and approval certify.

In the accomplishment of the work I regret to say that the department, at the commencement of the year, was handicapped for the want of sufficient means to carry forward its work, and has labored strenuously to bring the expenses of the department within the appropriation made; this forced the department to maintain three vacancies.

The prospectus of the year 1889 indicates a large increase in building operations within the city proper as well as the outlying districts, and demands still greater service from the department; plans now matured and presented, but for which permits have not yet been issued, are for some of the most palatial business structures, which will rival, if not surpass, any now erected in this Union.

The following is a summary of the number of permits granted for the erection of brick and wood buildings, alterations of buildings, and additions thereto; boilers, engines, and furnaces erected; plumbing performed, occupancy of streets for building materials, tar-kettles, hoisting and lowering of safes, and the projection of electric lights; also the number of brick and wooden buildings completed this year, and their estimated cost.

In this conjunction I would respectfully state that there are a number of buildings in course of construction where permits have been granted this year, and do not form any part of the estimate of the new work, as they are uncompleted, and, therefore, no comparison can be made between buildings completed and permits granted.

There have been issued 381 permits for brick buildings.

There have been issued 1,554 permits for wood buildings.

There have been issued 2,095 permits for alterations.

There have been issued 1,013 permits for boilers and heating apparatus.

There have been issued 3,575 permits for plumbing.

There have been issued 2,222 permits for occupancy of streets for building purposes.

2,806 permits for tar kettles for repairs of roofs, etc.

60 permits for electric lights.

The estimated cost of completed brick buildings, \$4,494,350.

The estimated cost of completed wood buildings, \$4,455,515.

On the matter of egress special attention has been given : 413 buildings have been examined in reference to safety and better means of egress ; 2,268 have been reëxamined and 288 requisitions have been made for better egress. This called for 198 letters to residences outside of the city, and but 37 cases have been submitted to the courts where parties failed to comply. 124 buildings have been provided with additional means of escape the past year, occupied by 507 families, and embracing 15,207 persons. The cost of this additional means of egress has been \$56,850.

The number of boilers examined, 2,096. The total number located in the city, 2,432. The total horse-power, 84,774, — the average horse-power to each boiler being 34+.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN S. DAMRELL,
Inspector.

APPENDIX 6.

OFFICE OF SUPT. PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
BOSTON, Dec. 29, 1888.

To His Honor the Mayor : —

DEAR SIR, — In compliance with your request for a brief statement of the work accomplished by this department the past year, also a statement of the wants of the same prospectively, I have the honor to submit the following : —

This department has in charge the maintenance of the public buildings, those in use for public offices, police-stations, fire department, etc.

There has been expended on these buildings the past year for

rents, care and cleaning, fuel, alterations, furniture, and furnishing, the sum of \$123,815.68. They number one hundred and thirty-two, four of which are leased.

The repairs and alterations, together with the furnishing of the school buildings, is in charge of this department, the fuel, care, and cleaning of the same being paid from the appropriation for school expenses, and in charge of the School Committee. The amount expended by this department on school account has been \$226,253.18. The buildings number one hundred and eighty-four, fourteen of which are leased for school purposes.

The county buildings and county jail are also in charge of this department, together with the seven District-Court rooms. The amount expended on these buildings has been \$50,828.57.

The appropriation for armories is placed in charge of this department, and covers the rental, repairing, and furnishing of the various headquarters and armories of the militia located within the city limits. There has been expended the past year the sum of \$41,016.31. I am informed, but not officially, that one of the armories being erected by the State within the city will be ready for occupancy by October next; if such is the case, the next appropriation for armories can be largely reduced, as the building will accommodate one regiment of the militia, the State then assuming the expense.

The expenses of the department the past year have been extraordinary on county buildings, school-houses, and armories.

The entire building numbered 30 Pemberton square, and rooms in 39 Court street, have been hired for court-rooms and adapted to the wants of courts of the civil session.

The demands of the School Committee and Board of Health for improvements in our school buildings have been large, and many are still on file waiting for the means to perform the work.

The armories of the city, in nearly every case, have been refitted and furnished by orders of the Board of Aldermen, which increases the expense for the year on that account. The annual report soon to be submitted will give in detail all the expenses of the department.

As to the wants of the department prospectively, I can only say our situation is similar to that of last year, there being still on file many demands from the School Board and Board of Health for ventilating and sanitary improvements for school buildings that will require an increased appropriation for the coming year.

Yours respectfully,

JAMES C. TUCKER,

Supt. Public Buildings.

APPENDIX 7.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMON AND PUBLIC GROUNDS,

CITY HALL, Dec. 31, 1888.

To His Honor the Mayor: —

DEAR SIR, — In obedience to your request of the 17th inst. I herewith submit an abbreviated synopsis of the detailed workings of the Department of Common and Public Grounds during the past year. In doing so I trust I will not be considered in the light of an egotist seeking for vain and illusory glory, if I say very candidly, and without fear of refutation, that the work of this department has been conducted in a manner creditable alike to the Superintendent and to his efficient employees; and, as I have tangible reason to believe, it has proved not only satisfactory, but a source of great pleasure, to the four hundred thousand tax-payers whose kind and cheering words have long since convinced me that the "mountain has not labored in vain." Whilst we are conscious of the rectitude of our ways in leaving no stone unturned in the furtherance of the best interests of the department, I am quite well aware of its numerous imperfections, which time, patience, and suitable appropriations can alone make perfect. In this connection I wish to call Your Honor's attention to the recommendations in my annual report of 1887 to the City Government, and I now beg to urge the necessity of their adoption, more especially that relating to the shade trees on our public streets, which, for want of suitable appropriations, have become, in many instances,

not only a disgrace, but absolutely dangerous to life and limb, rendering the city liable to heavy damages.

A problem well worthy of elucidation by the new City Government will be, whether the expensive red gravelled walks, so frequently muddy during the spring, summer, and autumn, and the worn-out, dilapidated, patched-up (until they have no visible masterpiece) plank walks in winter, with their ever-recurring expense for material and labor, are preferable, or more economical, than clean, dry, permanent concrete walks. In my opinion a change in this direction would be appreciated by a patient public, and would be in strict keeping with sound economy. As a proof of the desirability of a change in this respect I beg to quote the somewhat idiotic stricture of an unknown correspondent : —

“DEAR SIR, — Some *idiot* has ordered up the plank-walk on the Common about a month before the usual time, and the work of taking up has commenced, of course, upon the muddiest path. Having wallowed through the mud this morning, I am sure you would confer a benefit upon the public by using your influence to instil a little common-sense into the department.”

In relation to the prospective wants of the city greenhouses and the improvement of the Roxbury canal land, permit me again to quote from my annual report of 1887, as follows : —

“In connection with the Roxbury canal land improvement, I trust I will be pardoned if I step a little out of my usual course to make a recommendation that is not wholly within my province. Some years ago the city sold about 20,000 feet of land, bounded by East Chester park, Albany and Northampton streets, and Harrison avenue. It appears to me that the time is not far distant when this land will be required for city purposes. Indeed, with the increase and development of the new parks, additional greenhouses will be required in some central location adjacent to both the old and the new gardens and parks alike, and at present I do not know of a more available or suitable piece of land, taken in connection with the present two and two-thirds acres now owned by the city. Without wishing to be considered at all grasping, I am convinced that the Department of Common and Public Grounds

will, within two years, require every foot of this land for its increased business. Besides, I believe that the land can now be obtained for the same amount for which the city sold it, with the interest added. I trust the City Government will give the suggestion a favorable consideration before the land passes into the hands of speculators."

After two years' experience of the merits and demerits of the above recommendation, I have no hesitation now in saying, that if this land be not secured by the city it will be an irreparable loss to the department, as we now stand sadly in need of every foot of the land to enable us to conduct the work of the department in an economical and business-like manner. A visit to the city nurseries and greenhouses by the opponents to the purchase of this land would, I am sure, convince them of the fallacy of their opposition.

I have on several occasions endeavored to direct attention to the very poor condition of the five little parks of East Boston. These parks are mere gravel-beds, with so slight a covering of loam on top that it is impossible for either grass or trees to thrive. A complete renovation, such as have been accorded to many of the South-end squares within recent years, is much needed. It is not inappropriate here to remark that the improvements bestowed upon the South-end squares have greatly enhanced the value of the adjoining estates, thereby increasing the tax receipts of the city, and have also gratified the owners and residents to an immeasurable degree. It seems to me that the same result may be obtained proportionately in East Boston, and that the tax-payers of that section of the city are entitled to some consideration of this matter from the City Government.

The caterpillar subject looms up "verdantly" each year as the sap becomes liquefied in the capillary cells of the craniums of Professor "Bug Day" and other luminous entomologists (?). In the meantime a suitable appropriation for the practicable destruction of these unsightly pests would, I have no doubt, be heartily approved by the public.

Many costly but imperative improvements, for which no provi-

sion was made in the annual appropriations, have been accomplished, during the past year, at an aggregate expenditure of \$15,680.68, viz.:—

Commonwealth avenue, \$3,296.76; Worcester square, \$1,960.97, net; Independence square and Telegraph Hill, \$1,320.91; street trees, \$1,211.02; new greenhouse, \$1,000; importation of valuable rhododendrons, hollies, and yews, \$1,003.87; repairs on iron fences at Rutland and Concord squares, \$120.25; extra amount for labor for mowing, repairing walks, etc., in consequence of the unusually frequent rain-storms of the season, \$5,526.90; amount paid to Jeremiah Driscoll in compensation for injury by fall from tree, \$240.

Owing to the above heavy, but unavoidable, expenses the appropriation of this department has been reduced to a mere minimum.

In my annual report I shall deal minutely with the general financial details of the department. In the language of our esteemed City Treasurer, "all is here that ought to be here."

I have the honor to remain,

Your obedient servant,

WM. DOOGUE:

APPENDIX 8.

COLLECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,

CITY HALL, BOSTON, Jan. 1, 1889.

To His Honor the Mayor:—

SIR,—The assessments committed to the Collector for the financial year beginning May 1, 1888, not including Cochituate and Mystic water-rates, amount to \$11,492,317.30. Of this amount there was, to Dec. 31, 1888, collected, \$9,843,721.37; abated, \$79,944.91; and uncollected, \$1,568,651.02.

This amount committed includes the State, City, and County taxes of 1888, \$10,315,807.49, of which to Dec. 31, 1888, \$8,748,-

915.71 has been collected ; \$73,530.86 abated, and \$1,493,360.92 remains unpaid ; and the bank tax, \$823,570.70, all of which has been paid.

The Cochituate water-rates, assessed on the first of January, 1888, and additional and meter-rates assessed during the year, amount to \$1,337,063.51, and of this amount, to Dec. 31, 1888, \$1,189,524.73 has been paid ; \$24,555.83 abated ; leaving \$122,982.95 uncollected. The Mystic water-rates for the same time stand as follows : Assessed, \$293,211 ; paid, \$286,206.12 ; abated, \$6,928.14 ; unpaid, \$76.74.

The total receipts during the year beginning Jan. 1, 1888, and ending Dec. 31, 1888, were \$15,306,934.97, from the following accounts : —

Taxes	\$11,898,568 16
Cochituate Water-rates	1,355,888 36
Liquor Licenses	618,548 00
Mystic Water-rates	308,597 63
County of Suffolk	198,922 08
Sewer Department	138,756 47
East Boston Ferries	135,656 13
Rents	127,086 27
Soldiers' Relief	82,030 50
Interest	55,370 96
Public Institutions	51,608 72
School Instructors	38,886 74
Health Department	38,432 75
Betterments	35,128 82
City Hospital	29,772 57
Bonds	26,428 90
Overseers of the Poor	18,033 48
Street Department	17,984 99
All other sources	131,233 44

Very respectfully,

JAMES W. RICKER,
City Collector.

APPENDIX 9.

OFFICE OF COURT HOUSE COMMISSIONERS,
PEMBERTON SQUARE, BOSTON, Dec. 31, 1888.

To His Honor the Mayor:—

SIR,—In compliance with your request, the Commissioners for the erection of a new Court-House for Suffolk County have the honor to submit herewith a statement of the progress of the work committed to their care:—

The authority and direction for the construction of this long-needed public building, of which the statutes of the Commonwealth require this city to pay the entire cost, is contained in Chapter 377 of the Acts of the Legislature of 1885, Chapter 122 of the Acts of 1886, and Chapter 101 of the Acts of 1887.

Twenty-seven estates on Pemberton square and Somerset street, containing 85,764 square feet, were taken for the site, and of this area the building will cover 65,346 feet, or about $1\frac{3}{4}$ acres.

Work upon the foundation-walls was commenced in July, 1886; and since that time the construction of the building has been continued with vigor and regularity. The walls of the main building have nearly reached their full height; while that portion of the structure known as the northerly end, and intended for the Municipal and Criminal Courts, is now under cover, and will be hastened to completion at an early date. The limit fixed by the Legislature for the cost of the building and furnishing, exclusive of the site, is \$2,500,000, and the contracts thus far made indicate that this sum will be adequate, or nearly so, for that purpose.

The appropriations made by the City Council have been:—

In 1885, 50 year 3% loan	.	.	.	.	\$850,000 00
" 1887, 50 " $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ "	.	.	.	.	808,000 00
" 1888, 50 " $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ "	.	.	.	.	100,000 00
" 1888, 30 " 4% "	.	.	.	.	740,845 00
					<hr/>
					\$2,498,845 00
					<hr/>

The expenditures have been : —

On account of the site	\$1,006,093 30
On account of construction	970,814 10
Leaving a balance now on hand of	521,937 60
	<hr/>
	\$2,498,845 00
	<hr/>

Of the twenty-seven estates taken for the site, payment has been made for twenty-six. The one remaining unsettled for is now before the Supreme Judicial Court for adjudication on appeal from the result of a jury trial before the Superior Court, and a final result is expected at an early day. The award of the jury in the Superior Court as the value of this estate was \$40,500 and interest.

The contracts made on account of construction, and the miscellaneous expenditures incurred to this date, amount to \$1,408,386, on which there has been paid, as already stated, the sum of \$970,814, leaving a balance due on contracts in process of completion of \$437,572.

The contracts to be made during the municipal year of 1889 embrace those for the heating and ventilation system, the plastering and carpenters' work of the northerly building, the roof of the main building, and the construction of the central hall of the main building. To provide for these contracts an additional appropriation will be required during the year.

For the Board,

S. B. STEBBINS,

Chairman.

APPENDIX 10.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER, CITY HALL,
BOSTON, Dec. 27, 1888.

To His Honor the Mayor:—

DEAR SIR,—The following is a summary of the work of the City Engineer's Department for the year 1888:—

BRIDGES.

The inspection of the city's bridges and the superintendence of structural repairs upon them have been carried out during the year.

Boylston-street Bridge.—The design and plans for this bridge were completed early in the year, and the bridge is now finished with the exception of a permanent iron fence.

Quincy-street Bridge.—The New York and New England railroad bridge over Quincy street has been rebuilt, by agreement, the city to bear one-half of the expense. The city's share is \$5,421.17.

Charles and Neponset River Bridges.—The Legislature has ordered the widening of the water-ways of certain bridges over the Charles and Neponset rivers, six bridges in all,—four over the Charles and two over the Neponset. Estimates for doing the work required have been reported to the City Council.

Federal-street Bridge.—This bridge is in a dangerous condition. A special report concerning its condition was made to the City Council, with an estimate for rebuilding it. The recommendation that this bridge be rebuilt is renewed.

By order of the City Council, a special report was made on the condition of the various highway bridges in the city, including the results of a special examination of the piling by a diver (see City Doc. No. 117, 1888).

WATER-WORKS.

The 30-inch and 16-inch mains to connect Charlestown with the Cochituate low and high service have been laid, with the exception of the section on Warren bridge; and the 24-inch main to supply East Boston has been laid through Charlestown and Chelsea, and the supply to East Boston has been greatly improved.

The 48-inch main in Brookline was lowered for a length of 1,190 feet, on account of the change in the grade of Beacon street.

On the Cochituate division 175 hydrants have been established, and 61 abandoned; and in Charlestown 4 hydrants have been established and 2 abandoned.

About 22.6 miles of pipe have been laid on the Sudbury and Cochituate divisions, and 2.6 miles have been abandoned, making a net increase of 20 miles in the main pipe system. On the Mystic division 1.3 miles have been laid, and 1.1 miles abandoned.

The water-pipe for the supply of Long and Moon Islands has been partly laid, but work was stopped on account of complications with the authorities of the town of Quincy.

HIGH SERVICE.

The new high-service works are practically complete, and have been in full operation since May 8, when the Elmwood-street pumping-station was abandoned.

During the season a portion of the business section of the city proper has been changed from low service to high service.

STORAGE-BASINS.

The work of improving Lake Cochituate has been continued. Surveys and investigations for an additional storage-basin have progressed as far as the means available have permitted. It is important that the studies for this basin should be proceeded with,

in order that its construction may be commenced at an early day. The town of Framingham has made good progress with its system of sewage works, and will have them in operation during the coming season. These works will be of great benefit to our water supply, and it is hoped the other towns will early proceed with the construction of approved sewerage systems.

Works for the chemical treatment of Mystic-valley sewage have been completed, and the results obtained are satisfactory.

The sea-walls at the south yard of the Water Department have been rebuilt.

PARKS.

The work done for the Park Department has consisted of the preparation of plans and specifications for the engineering structures required, and the inspection and superintendence of the work.

Seventeen spans of the iron pier at Marine park have been completed, four additional spans have been contracted for, and plans are now being prepared for the pier-head.

The bridge over the Boston, Revere Beach, and Lynn railroad, at Wood Island park, has been completed.

The iron fence on the Charles River Embankment wall has been completed.

IN GENERAL.

The work of building the South Ferry slips, East Boston, and north wharf of the Paving Department has been completed.

A wooden bulkhead has been built on Boylston street near the railroad bridge.

Estimates have been made for bridges on Leyden street, East Boston; Camden street and Congress street, A street, First street, and Bolton street, South Boston.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM JACKSON,

City Engineer.

APPENDIX 11.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT FANEUIL HALL MARKET,

BOSTON, Dec. 26, 1888.

To His Honor the Mayor:—

SIR,— In reply to your request of the 17th inst. for a statement of the work done in this department during the present municipal year, also a statement of the prospective wants of the department, I have the honor to submit the following. The annual income from rents in the Market Department is as follows:—

Rents from stalls and cellars in Faneuil Hall Market .	\$65,296 00
“ “ “ “ “ new “ “ “ .	18,211 20
“ “ outside stands	1,407 00
Fees “ city scales	500 00
Total income	<u>\$85,414 20</u>

The appropriation for this department for the year 1888–89 was \$9,850, of which sum there has been expended, including the draft payable Jan. 1, 1889, \$7,024.18, leaving a balance of \$2,825.82, which will be amply sufficient to meet the wants of the department for the balance of the financial year. The appropriation for the Market Department includes the amounts paid for salaries, gas, water, extra police, and sundry small supplies and repairs. The general repairs to the market buildings are under the direction, and at the expense, of the Department of Public Buildings; the portion of the buildings used for market purposes are in good repair; during the year many expensive improvements have been made by the lessees, all of which have been at the expense of the parties benefited. The rents are promptly paid, and the regulations of the market cheerfully complied with. The subject of a proper system of drainage for the market is being considered by a committee of the City Government. The question of repiping

the market for gas ought to be considered, as the pipes now in use have been in service more than forty years, and have become badly corroded and filled up, caused by dampness and the large quantities of salt used about the building.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE E. MCKAY,

Supt. Faneuil Hall Market.

APPENDIX 12.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF EAST BOSTON FERRIES,

Dec. 24, 1888.

To His Honor the Mayor:—

SIR,—The Board of Directors of the East Boston Ferries have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of Dec. 17, 1888, requesting a brief statement of the work in this department the past year, and of its wants prospectively. They would respectively report that the following statement shows the travel the past year, and also a comparison of what it was eleven years ago; also a statement showing the receipts, appropriations, and expenses:—

Foot passengers carried from Jan. 1, 1888, to Dec.

1, 1888	8,922,190
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Foot passengers carried from Dec. 1, 1888, to Jan.

1, 1889, estimated	800,000
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Total for year	9,722,190
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Number of teams for the same time	828,589
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Foot passengers in 1888, daily average	26,636
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" " 1887, " "	16,695
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Daily gain	9,941
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Teams in 1888, daily average	2,270
“ “ 1887, “ “	1,402
	<hr/>
Daily gain	868
	<hr/>

RECEIPTS.

Cash received from Jan. 1, 1888, to date . . .	\$132,243 80
Estimated to Jan. 1, 1889	3,016 00
	<hr/>
Total	\$135,259 80
	<hr/>

APPROPRIATION.

Balance Jan. 1, 1888	\$63,188 58
Less amount unexpended May 1, 1888 . . .	347 32
	<hr/>
	\$62,841 27
Appropriated May 1, 1888	190,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$252,841 27
Expended from Jan. 1, 1888, to date	\$196,528 80
Estimated expense for one pay-roll to Dec. 28	2,500 00
	<hr/>
	199,028 80
	<hr/>
Balance for expenses to May 1, 1888 . . .	\$53,812 47
	<hr/>

The property at the present time is in a fair condition, but will say that *two new drops* are needed at the North Ferry, to replace those that have been in use for over eighteen years, as called for in our annual report, and recommended by the City Engineer in a report made in 1887. The wharf on East Boston side of the North Ferry should be immediately repaired, as recommended in a special communication to the City Council of this year.

A new head-house is also needed on East Boston side of the North Ferry, to replace one that was built thirty-four

years ago, when the travel was fifty per cent. less than at present.

We will also at this time respectfully call your attention to the recommendations made in our annual report relating to additional facilities needed at the North Ferry, so four boats could be run, as they are a necessity.

Respectfully submitted, for the Board,

A. C. WHITNEY,

President.

APPENDIX 13.

OFFICE BOARD OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS,

BOSTON, Dec. 27, 1888.

To His Honor the Mayor:—

SIR,— The department year, to date, has been a busy one. Since the 1st of May there have been 351 bell-alarms, and about 190 still-alarms. Of the former, ten were for fires requiring a second call for apparatus, and four were for fires in which a third alarm was necessary. The fire loss has probably been larger than for the corresponding months in 1887, because a greater proportion than usual of the working demands upon the department has been in the down-town districts, where buildings and contents are most combustible and most valuable. This is shown by the fact that a certain piece of apparatus in the city proper has responded to more than one alarm a day, on an average, since the year opened. With large lumber, oil, and wharf fires, the conditions have frequently involved great hazard, but the operations of the department, thus far, have seemed to be unvaryingly successful and satisfactory.

The only new undertaking of special importance, this year, has been the construction of a new fire-boat, to take the place of that now known as Engine 31, which has for some time been inadequate to the service needed from such a piece of apparatus along

our water-front. The sum of \$45,000 was placed in the Board's estimates for this purpose. This was disallowed by the City Council, owing to the condition of the city's finances at that time; but permission was given to use the unexpended balance of last year, the proceeds of the sale of the old boat, and such further amount as might be saved from the regular appropriation, in making this very important addition to the protective strength of the city. The problem has not been an easy one; still the Commissioners have not yet called for help, and they hope by the temporary sacrifice of minor department interests to accomplish what they have set out to do without making further demand upon the city treasury. The building of the boat will probably cost about \$45,000, while the equipment and furnishing will require nearly, or quite, \$5,000 more. The boilers, engines, machinery, and pumps are now completed, and the hull is well along. The workmanship and material have been carefully and constantly inspected, and are pronounced excellent. It is hoped that the boat will be ready for service by the 1st of February, and if she proves all that is reasonably expected of her, Boston's twenty odd miles of water-front will have a much better protection than ever before.

While it is a self-evident truth that the strength of the department needs to be constantly increased to correspond with the city's growth, there is, nevertheless, no such organized demand from any particular section for new houses and companies as warrants the Commissioners in recommending an increase in this respect the present year. They do, however, urgently feel the necessity of making a steady advance toward permanency, and their estimates will cover the amount required to put a ladder company and an engine company upon a permanent basis, and establish a new chemical engine company. No other city in the Union of equal risks has so large a proportion of its department upon a call basis as Boston.

The discipline of the department is excellent. The relations subsisting between officers and men are healthy and gratifying.

Houses, horses, and apparatus were never before in so generally good condition as they are at the present time.

The year's experience with electric wires has shown that a formidable danger from this source existed, and that it requires vigorous, and yet careful, handling. The question of placing these wires under closer inspection is now before the City Council, with some prospect that the new duty will be turned over to this department. While, in such an event, the Commissioners are willing to accept the added responsibility, they feel that it should be accompanied by greater powers than exist or than can be given to them by ordinance, and to this end new legislation should be asked for, as soon as the new legislature opens its doors.

The present location of the Fire Alarm Department is a dangerous one. Attention has already been called to this matter at length, and it need not be enlarged upon here.

Respectfully submitted

For the Board of Fire Commissioners,

ROBERT G. FITCH,

Chairman.

APPENDIX 14.

BOARD OF HEALTH, 12 BEACON STREET,
BOSTON, Dec. 27, 1888.

To His Honor the Mayor:—

SIR,— A brief statement of the sanitary condition of the city, the work of the Board of Health, its financial condition and needs for the coming year, is herewith respectfully submitted. The sanitary condition of the city bears a more or less direct relationship to the rate of mortality, particularly to the rate from preventable causes.

The total deaths for 1888 (estimating the next six days) will be about 10,198, against 10,073 in 1887. Estimating the population at 415,000, the death rate will be 24.57 for each 1,000 inhabitants, against 25.18 per 1,000 in 1887.

The percentage of deaths from preventable causes will be 18.00 against 19.7 in 1887, and the percentage of deaths under five years of age will be 35.3 against 36.3 in 1887.

There have been more deaths from diphtheria, but less from typhoid fever, scarlet fever, measles, and dysentery in 1888 than in 1887. Pneumonia was more prevalent than in any preceding year.

The tenement-house and school-house inspections have been continued and some improvement in each made, while many of the older tenement houses have been condemned and placed beyond future occupancy. Nearly eight hundred privy-vaults have been abolished, making over four thousand that have been destroyed by order of the Board in the last four seasons.

The inspection of house drainage and plumbing varies but little from year to year, except in amount, which has gradually increased, and the fact that the improved condition found is in wide contrast with that found a few years ago.

The disinfection of houses and streets by approved methods has been pursued with vigor.

The inspection of live and dressed meat at the abattoir has been pursued with good results.

The inspection of vessels in quarantine has been well done and without mistakes.

The bathing department has presented no unusual feature, has been abundantly used by the public, and is in good condition.

The public sanitary buildings and cemeteries are in fair condition.

Each of the several departments in charge of the Board will be administered within the appropriation, with a possible transfer of items.

The Board would respectfully recommend that more sewers be

provided in the outlying districts, where the rapid growth of population and the consequent use of overflowing vaults and cesspools and the pollution of streams have made them necessary.

We also earnestly recommend that the Board be allowed a small appropriation of money with which to abate nuisances under the law when other methods fail.

Respectfully submitted,

For the Board of Health,

SAMUEL H. DURGIN,

Chairman.

APPENDIX 15.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF HEALTH,

12 BEACON STREET, BOSTON, Dec. 23, 1888.

To His Honor the Mayor: —

SIR, — In reply to your request of the 17th inst., I respectfully submit the following statement: —

The work of the Health Department has been generally of the usual routine nature. There has been a large increase of work over last year, — nearly 10,000 loads. The number of loads of ashes, offal, dirt, and cesspool matter removed this year, 339,242.

In the Roxbury, West Roxbury, Dorchester, and South Boston districts the collection of ashes and garbage should be done with more regularity. To do this work properly, additional teams and men are needed.

In the south district there should be added 4 offal teams and 8 men, 10 ash teams and 20 men. At the west district, 2 ash teams and four men, 4 street-cleaning teams and 8 men. In the Roxbury district, 5 ash teams and 10 men, 2 offal teams and 4 men.

The cost of labor, horses, harnesses, feeding, and shoeing horses would be about \$46,000, as indicated below.

Street-Cleaning. — More work has been done in the past year

than ever before in cleaning the streets, but the result has not been satisfactory. The streets cannot be kept in a cleanly condition until a stop is put to the horse-railroad company distributing gravel on their tracks; the sweeping of *débris* from the stores into the streets; and the distribution of advertising cards, handbills, and posters. These advertisements are handed to every passer-by, and by them thrown into the street; the result is a litter of paper in the street.

An additional street-cleaning gang could be used to advantage. There is a call for more service of this kind in portions of the city. The gang necessary for this work should be 2 sweeping-machines, 1 water-cart, 7 carts, and 35 men. This would cost about \$28,000, as indicated below.

The stalls at the South, West, and Roxbury stables are filled; many horses are kept in wooden sheds, which are without drainage or ventilation. It is necessary that additional stable accommodations should be furnished at once. This department own three teams, which are employed in the conveyance of prisoners from the several station-houses to court-house and boat. The teams should be under the charge of the Board of Police. I would suggest that they be transferred to said Board.

A new offal depot is needed in the Roxbury district. The one now in use is adjoining the Marcella-street Home, and has been reported by the Directors of Public Institutions as being offensive to the home.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT, FROM MAY 1, 1888, TO JAN. 1, 1889.

Amount of appropriation, 1888-9	\$510,000 00
Amount transferred to Sewer Department	20,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$490,000 00
Amount expended to Jan. 1, 1889	340,794 95
	<hr/>
Balance of appropriation	<u>\$149,205 05</u>

Amount set aside for labor . . .	\$360,000 00	
Expended, 8 months . . .	247,355 82	
Balance for 4 months . . .		\$112,644 18
Amount set aside for accounts . . .	\$130,000 00	
Expended, 9 months . . .	93,439 13	
Balance for 3 months . . .		36,560 87
		<u>\$149,205 05</u>

Average amount expended for labor, 8 months, \$7,067.45.

Amount required for next four months . . .	\$120,146 65
Balance of appropriation for labor . . .	112,644 18
Amount required for labor to May 1, 1889 . . .	<u>\$7,502 47</u>
Balance of appropriation for various accounts . . .	\$36,560 87
Average amount expended for various accounts, \$10,382.12.	
Amount for three months, to April 30, 1889 . . .	31,146 36
Amount to the credit of various accounts . . .	<u>\$5,414 51</u>

WEST YARD.

Streets.

4 Teamsters at \$2.10 per day } \$16.48 . . .	\$5,141 76
4 Helpers " 2.02 " }	

Ashes.

2 Teamsters at \$2.00 per day } \$8.00 . . .	2,496 00
2 Helpers " 2.00 " }	
6 Horses at \$400.00 each . . .	2,400 00
Feeding 6 horses at \$2.75 per week each . . .	858 00
Shoeing 6 horses " 20.15 " year " . . .	120 00
6 Harnesses at \$50.00 each . . .	300 00
	<u>\$11,816 66</u>

SOUTH YARD.

Ashes.

10 Teamsters at \$2.00 per day	}	\$40.00 . . .	\$12,520 00
10 Helpers " 2.00 "			

Offal.

4 Teamsters at \$2.00 per day	}	\$16.00 . . .	5,008 00
4 Helpers " 2.00 "			
14 Horses at \$400.00 each			5,600 00
Feeding 14 horses at \$2.75 per week each			2,002 00
Shoeing 14 horses " 20.15 " year "			282 00
14 Harnesses at \$50.00 each			700 00
			<hr/>
			\$26,112 10
			<hr/>

HIGHLAND YARD.

5 Teamsters at \$2.00 per day	}	\$20 00 . . .	\$6,260 00
5 Helpers " 2.00 "			
5 Horses at \$400.00 each			2,000 00
Feeding 5 horses at \$2.75 per week each			715 00
Shoeing 5 horses " 20.15 " year "			100 75
5 Harnesses at \$50.00 each			250 00
			<hr/>
			\$9,325 75
			<hr/>

STREET TEAMS.

7 Teamsters 313 days at \$2.10 per day each	\$4,601 10
7 Helpers 313 " " 2.02 " " "	4,425 82
2 Sweeping-machine drivers at \$2.10 per day each	1,314 60
1 Water-cart driver " 2.10 " " "	657 30
18 Sweepers 313 days " 2.00 " " each	11,268 00

10 Horses at \$400.00 each	\$4,000 00
Feeding 10 horses at \$2.75 per week each	1,430 00
Shoeing 10 " " 20.15 " year "	201 50
10 Harnesses at \$50.00 each	500 00
	<hr/>
	<u>\$28,398 32</u>

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. W. FORRISTALL,

Supt.

APPENDIX 16.

CITY HOSPITAL, BOSTON, Dec. 26, 1888.

To His Honor the Mayor:—

SIR,— In response to His Honor the Mayor's request to furnish a brief statement of the work of this department during the past year, I have the honor to reply.

During the year, Jan. 1, 1888, to date, there have been treated in the wards 5,800 patients. This is a much larger number than has ever been treated here during a year.

The number of accidents have been 1,770, and 766 patients have died.

Medically, the feature of the year has been the large amount of typhoid fever, 275 patients having been treated for that disease.

The number of patients admitted for diphtheria is about 300, more than twice as many as have ever before been treated here. The character of the epidemic is unusually severe, and the mortality very large. Our two new wards for diphtheria and scarlet fever, accommodating in all 72 patients, have proved to be admirably adapted for the peculiar and exacting work required for these diseases.

Without these new and increased accommodations the public would have been much discommoded, and general health endangered.

No expenditure outside our routine wants has served so good a purpose as that given for these two new buildings.

The general character of the diseases, otherwise, has been about as usual, and is only marked by reason of the great demand for room, and the limitation of accommodations to the severer classes of sickness and injuries.

The out-patient department have done a largely increased amount of work under continued inconveniences and cramped space. This long-endured condition will be remedied during the coming year, when the new building for out-patient departments now in process of construction is completed.

Our expenditures during the current year have been about \$200,000. This amount is for the calendar, but not the fiscal, year. The appropriation asked for by the trustees for the running of the hospital was \$204,855; this was cut down to \$196,200, or a decrease of \$8,655. The amount appropriated has not been enough to meet our wants.

It can be only by the strictest economy, limited to our actual necessities, that we can get through the fiscal year, and then with the possibility of a deficit.

We have been compelled to expend an unusual amount on the alteration and extension of our heating system.

Much of our plumbing was dilapidated, worn out, and unsafe.

As to our wants, prospectively, I beg to suggest the following:—

(1.) A liberal appropriation, based upon the amount of work to be done, and the probable number of patients to be treated.

(2.) Furnishing the out-patient building, when completed, with furniture, furnishings, and apparatus for the medical and surgical treatment of out-patients.

(3.) A new stable, which has been recommended for five or six consecutive years.

(4.) An electric plant for lighting the wards and buildings. This demand is sanctioned by safety against fire in buildings occupied by sick and helpless persons, better air in wards crowded

with persons giving off unhealthful emanations, and by economy, since we believe that our gas-bill for two years would repay us for our first expenditure in a plant.

The hospital, in its various services and departments, is in an efficient condition. We believe the appropriation made for this department of public safety has been as wisely and economically expended as is consistent with the best care of the patients and a proper preservation of our buildings.

We trust the City Government will continue to bestow upon the hospital liberal means for the competent and adequate care it has a right to demand of it for the sick poor of the city.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

G. H. M. ROWE,

Supt. and Resident Physician.

APPENDIX 17.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS,
No. 14 BEACON STREET, BOSTON, Dec. 19, 1888.

To His Honor the Mayor: —

SIR, — In compliance with your request of the 17th inst., I have the honor to present a *résumé* of the year's work and expenditures by the Board, together with a statement of its probable requirements for the coming year.

INSTITUTIONS AT DEER ISLAND.

The commitments to the House of Industry, for the year to date, number 12,434, and there are remaining 1,124 inmates, against 1,065 on same date last year.

There are remaining to-day, at the House of Reformation,

63 boys and 3 girls; commitments from January 1 to date, 87 boys, 2 girls. There were committed to the Truant School to date, 109 boys, of whom 53 remain.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

This institution has received a large number of persons during the year, 1,482 having been committed to date, and there are 575 remaining. Repairs have been made at the institution proper, and a new piggery built; the latter was not considered in the call for appropriations.

LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

The commitments to this institution were 181, and there are 177 remaining,—83 males, 94 females. Necessary repairs were made, and the hospital is in as good condition as possible, considering the ancient character of the building.

The Board called the attention of the City Council to the great need of a new hospital a few months since, and will again refer to it in the forthcoming report. One hundred and thirty-six (136) were removed to the retreat at Dorchester since October, 1887.

MARCELLA-STREET HOME.

There are remaining 383 inmates here, not including 62 infants, that at present are being cared for in families in the country. Necessary alterations and repairs have been made during the year.

RETREAT FOR INSANE, DORCHESTER.

The number of inmates remaining at this institution is 136,—males 69, females 67,—nearly all of whom were transferred from the Boston Lunatic Hospital; a few were from the State hospitals, and are chronic and mild cases of insanity.

HOME FOR PAUPERS.

At Long Island there are 379 female paupers, which number will be increased considerably before the close of the year. It was expected that the city water-supply would have been extended to this island before this time; but legal difficulties, over which this Board had no control, intervened, which, with the lateness of the season, will prevent its being done until the spring. Under authority granted by the City Council, plans are being drawn for the erection of a new hospital at this place.

The institution for male paupers at Rainsford Island is crowded, there being 489 inmates remaining to-day. Whole number of commitments, 837 men. 528 women; total, 1,365.

ALMSHOUSE, CHARLESTOWN.

At this institution there are 36 men and 131 women, which is as many as can be well taken care of properly in a building of its size.

STEAMER.

The steamer "J. Putnam Bradlee" has performed more service this year than previously, having made extra trips nearly every day, to furnish water to Rainsford and Long islands. The necessity for more frequent communication between the city and the islands requires another steamer, which the Board will ask the City Council to allow.

The institutions have been carefully and economically managed, but the failure of the City Council to appropriate the amounts asked for at the beginning of the year, the much higher cost of some articles of subsistence, the great increase of inmates, have caused a deficiency for which the Board will be obliged to ask special appropriations, as well as for deficiency in the appropriation for pauper expenses.

The general physical health of the inmates at all the institutions is excellent, as it has been during the year.

The Board will ask the City Council for special appropriations for 1889-90:—

To build hospital and barn on Long Island; an extension of one wing at House of Industry; for telephone communication between Deer, Long, and Rainsford islands, and for additional steamer service.

The expenditures for institutions and pauper expenses for the current calendar year are as follows:—

House of Industry	\$162,739 59
Lunatic Hospital	61,089 72
Marcella-street Home	52,471 29
Retreat for Insane	36,173 15
Home for Paupers, Rainsford and Long islands,	79,043 03
Almshouse, Charlestown	17,616 07
House of Correction, County of Suffolk . .	104,763 57
Pauper expenses	151,169 70

The amount required for deficiencies for the present financial year is estimated at \$52,000, detailed below:—

For House of Industry	\$6,000
House of Correction	9,000
Lunatic Hospital	10,000
Marcella-street Home	10,000
Retreat for Insane (Dorchester)	8,000
Home for Paupers, Rainsford and Long islands,	5,000
Pauper expenses	4,000

This sum is \$4,650 less than the amount originally asked for in the estimates for 1888-89.

I am, very respectfully yours,

JOHN B. MARTIN,

President.

APPENDIX 18.

OFFICE OF THE LAMP DEPARTMENT,
BOSTON, Dec. 24, 1888.

To His Honor the Mayor:—

In accordance with your request I herewith submit for the consideration of His Honor the Mayor-elect, a statement in detail of the financial condition of the Lamp Department, and its expenditures during the present municipal year; an account of the amount and character of the work which has been performed to date; and also an estimate of the amount of money which will be required to maintain this department at its present standard during the coming financial year:—

The balance of appropriation for 1887-88 on hand	
Dec. 15, 1887, was	\$187,476 90
Expended during the remainder of financial year	
1887-88	186,138 05
	<hr/>
Balance unexpended and transferred to other appro-	
priations	\$1,338 85
	<hr/>
Appropriation for financial year ending April 30,	
1889, was	\$567,500 00
Amount expended to Dec. 15, 1888	386,755 55
	<hr/>
Balance unexpended	\$180,744 45
— an amount sufficient to meet all ordinary or anticipated expenditures of the department during the remainder of the present financial year.	
The cost of gas for street lighting during the year	
ending Dec. 15, 1887, was	\$260,666 31
The cost of gas for street lighting during the year	
ending Dec. 15, 1888, was	245,337 80
	<hr/>
Decrease during present year	\$15,328 51
	<hr/>

Cost of oil for street lighting during the year ending	
Dec. 15, 1887, was	\$5,274 55
Cost of oil for street lighting during the year ending	
Dec. 15, 1888, was	6,011 68
	<hr/>
Increase during present year	<u>\$737 13</u>
Cost of electric lighting during year ending Dec. 15,	
1887, was	\$125,740 78
Cost of electric lighting during year ending Dec. 15,	
1888, was	151,413 05
	<hr/>
Increase during present year	<u>\$25,672 27</u>
Cost of lighting and care of street lights during	
year ending Dec. 15, 1887, was	\$115,503 98
Cost of lighting and care of street lights during	
year ending Dec. 15, 1888, was	123,308 87
	<hr/>
Increase during present year	<u>\$7,804 89</u>
Total expenditures for all purposes during year end-	
ing Dec. 15, 1887, was	\$547,895 47
Total expenditures for all purposes during year end-	
ing Dec. 15, 1888, was	572,893 60
	<hr/>
Increase during present year	<u>\$24,998 13</u>

The number of lamps of all kinds in use in the city of Boston on Dec. 15, 1887, was, viz.: —

Gas	10,157
Oil	2,805
Electrics	577
Large gas-lamps	64
	<hr/>
Total	<u>13,603</u>

On the 15th of December, 1888, the number was :—

Gas	10,104
Oil	2,994
Electrics	704
Large gas-lamps	74
Naphtha-lamps	49
Total	13,925
Increase	322

The increase of the separate sections of the city has been as follows :—

In 1888.	Increase.	Decrease.
City Proper		89
Roxbury	62	
West Roxbury	204	
Dorchester	132	
South Boston	5	
East Boston	4	
Charlestown		28
Brighton	32	
	<u>439</u>	<u>117</u>
Total net increase	322	

The number of gas-lamps put up during the past year was 250.

The number of oil-lamps put up was 310.

The number of oil-lamps changed to gas-lamps was 64.

During the year 49 oil-lamps were changed to naphtha burners.

In addition to the above, 127 electric lights have been put up in the various sections of the city; also 17 large gas-lamps, consuming 30 feet of gas per hour, except in a few instances, where 15 feet per hour is consumed.

Fourteen (14) displaced lanterns were returned to their original location and relighted.

During the year ending Dec. 15, 1888, the total number of new lights of all kinds set up throughout the city was 718.

LAMPS DISCONTINUED.

Gas	379
Oil	11
Large gas-lamps	7
	<hr/>
	397
	<hr/>

LOCATION OF LARGE LANTERNS.

City Proper	19
Roxbury	20
Charlestown	3
Brighton	14
South Boston	5
Dorchester	5
Jamaica Plain	8
	<hr/>
	74
	<hr/>

BROKEN LANTERNS.

Reported by police	695
Reported by lamplighters	13,630
Taken out by repairers, without report	637
	<hr/>
Total	14,962
In 1887	14,733
	<hr/>
Increase	229
	<hr/>
Lanterns condemned	812
“ “ previous year	785
	<hr/>

EMPLOYEES.

The number of men employed is 161, viz. : —

Office	3
Shop	8
Gas-lighters	122
Oil-lighters	28
	<hr/>
Total number employed	161
	<hr/>

ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

Jan. 1, 1883	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	114
" 1884	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	381
" 1885	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	401
" 1886	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	446
" 1887	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	501
Dec. 15, 1887	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	577
" 1888	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	<u>704</u>
Increase during past year	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	<u>127</u>

LOCATION OF ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

								1888.
Brush Co., City Proper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	308
" " Roxbury	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	74
" " Dorchester	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22
Weston Illuminating Co., City Proper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	60
" " " South Boston	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	85
Charlestown Gas Co., Charlestown	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	73
Merchants' Co., City Proper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31
Citizens' Co., East Boston	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	51
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	<u>704</u>

After a careful examination of the present condition of this department and its regular expenses, and making a careful and economical estimate of the amount and character of the work which will be performed during the coming financial year, I am of the opinion that in order to maintain the present number of public lights, and provide for the ordinary annual increase, the appropriation for the Lamp Department for the financial year 1889-1890 will require to be about \$605,000.

Respectfully yours,

HUGH J. TOLAND,

Supt. of Lamps.

APPENDIX 19.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY, TRUSTEES' ROOM,

BOSTON, Dec. 28, 1888.

To His Honor the Mayor:—

SIR, — In reply to the request contained in the communication from the Executive Department of the city, dated Dec. 17, 1888, addressed to the Trustees of the Public Library, to present a brief statement of the work of the library during the past year, and of its prospective wants, I have the honor to report as follows:—

On the first of the present month the number of volumes in the library, including the branches, was 505,410, exclusive of unbound volumes and pamphlets. This shows a net increase, in eleven months, of 12,454 volumes.

The circulation for eleven months shows an increase of 81,297, or about ten per cent. over the corresponding period of last year.

The number of books catalogued during the same time is about 36,000, an increase of about 2,000.

The second and final part of the Barton Catalogue has been finished and printed, thus fulfilling the agreement made for the purchase of that collection.

The work of the revision of the card catalogue has proceeded as fast as the limited force of the catalogue department has allowed.

The number of books bound during eleven months is 12,486, showing an increase of 2,817. This is exclusive of the miscellaneous work, the amount of which does not fall below that of previous years.

The number of inhabitants who have registered, in order to enable them to draw books from the library, is 51,645, since May, 1886, when a revision was begun in order to exclude all non-residents, or other persons not entitled to the privileges of the library. New names are being added at about the rate of 15,000 a year.

A new reading-room has been established at Mt. Bowdoin, in connection with the delivery station already existing, so that there

are now eight branch libraries and seven delivery stations, three of which are fully equipped with reading-rooms. An additional reading-room will, as soon as possible, be set up at Allston.

All this work has been done without any increase of the library force, which remains as it was last year, and with a reduction of the appropriation available for library purposes.

PROSPECTIVE WANTS OF THE LIBRARY.

More room ought to be provided at once for the shelving of books, as all available space has already been occupied, and 30,000 to 40,000 additional volumes must be taken care of before the new library building is ready for occupation. Very careful consideration has been given to this subject. Any arrangement that can be made will seriously interfere with the work of the library; but the only option is between allowing the accumulation of books to fall into confusion, and making temporary accommodation for them at an expense of about \$5,000. This sum is in addition to the ordinary appropriation for carrying on the library, and should be made at once.

The trustees have been requested to report to the City Government the cost and advisability of opening the Bates Hall collection in the evening. Hitherto this hall has been closed at six o'clock, thus depriving of the privileges of the library many citizens whose occupation will not admit of study in the daytime. The trustees believe that a great deal of good will be accomplished by opening this part of the library in the evening, and have estimated the expense to be about \$7,000. This sum also must be added to the usual appropriation if the trustees are to do this work.

The trustees desire to call the attention of your Honor to the fact that for some years past the amount of money appropriated for the current expenses of the library has been steadily decreased, while the size of the library, its use, and the public demands made upon it, and the service required of it have all steadily increased. The efficiency of the institution will be seriously impaired unless a larger sum of money is put at the disposal of the trustees, as it

will be impossible to keep the institution up to the standard of previous years with the present appropriation.

Ten years ago the number of volumes in the library was 345,734, and the number of persons employed was 141, and the appropriation for current expenses was \$121,000. Since then there have been established five delivery stations and three reading-rooms, and the number of volumes has increased to 505,410. Notwithstanding this increase the force employed has had to be reduced to 135 persons, and the appropriation, not including the amount formerly paid by the city for rentals and repairs, has been reduced to \$115,000.

NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING.

As soon as an appropriation for the purpose of erecting the New Public Library Building was placed at the disposal of the trustees, contracts were entered into, and the work since has been pushed as rapidly as possible. Owing to the small amount of money appropriated, the trustees were able to contract only for the masonry work of the first story, which will be completed next summer. If funds were provided so that they could contract at once for the stone-work, the building would be hastened by at least a year, and a great deal of money would be saved to the city. During the year the City Council authorized the trustees to dispose of the present building at public auction for a sum not less than \$700,000, the proceeds of the sale to constitute a special appropriation for the new building. They have not yet availed themselves of this power, because they believe that the value of the property is rapidly increasing, and that in a very few years it will be worth more by some hundreds of thousands of dollars than it is to-day. Under these circumstances they believe that the interests of the city will be best served by making some arrangement whereby it may borrow at once the money necessary for the new library, and authorize the old library building and lot to be turned over to the Commissioners of the Sinking-Fund to be sold, and the proceeds to be used for the payment of the debt thus contracted.

More than thirty years ago, Edward Everett, in a letter to the

Mayor of Boston, advocated the establishment of a public library, on the ground that it "would put the finishing hand to that system of public education which lies at the basis of the prosperity of Boston." It is now performing that function, and vastly more. It ministers to every class of society; not only to the children in the public schools, but to the inmates of Deer Island, the firemen at the engine-houses and the fire-boat, and to the orphans at the Marcella-street Home. And in addition to the large number of people not connected with the schools or institutions mentioned above, it has become indispensable to the press, to students of literature, to those who invent as well as those who use inventions, and to those engaged in any department of manufactures or arts, useful or polite. These varied uses are beginning to show themselves in many ways in literature, in arts, and in science.

But the best results of a great library will be reached only when the people are more fully informed of what it contains adapted to their uses, and proper facilities are afforded to avail themselves of its treasures. This will come when the new library is completed. In the mean time its resources should not be crippled. Generous as have been the means afforded the trustees, they have become inadequate to meet the just demands of the public.

Very respectfully yours,

S. A. B. ABBOTT,

President of the Trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston.

APPENDIX 20.

Boston, Dec. 24, 1888.

To His Honor the Mayor:—

SIR,—The quantity of milk sold in 1888 shows an increase of 915,867 gallons over the quantity sold in the preceding year, and an increase over the year 1886 of 1,689,311 gallons. The value of milk sold for the year, estimated at the price paid by

consumers, is \$4,359,808, an increase of \$405,435 over the amount paid in 1886, being \$1,110 daily.

This increased demand for milk is directly traceable to the work of this department; but a few years since, the adulteration of milk in the city of Boston was carried to such an extent that 60 per cent. of all samples were below the standard. Last year this department was able to report that this percentage had been reduced to 12.54 per cent., while the present year this has been still further lowered, so that the percentage of poor samples for the year 1888 has been only 8.37 per cent. Comparison of official figures of milk adulteration of other large cities, both at home and abroad, shows that this figure is lower than has at any time elsewhere been reached. It is therefore claimed that in no large city in the world is the adulteration of milk suppressed to the extent which now prevails in Boston.

Since the reorganization of this department in 1885, the work of inspection has continued steadily and systematically. The "Boston system" of milk inspection, so called, has attracted attention throughout the country, and the details of this work, as here practised, have been adopted in many places.

The effort of this department to prevent the use of annatto or other coloring substances in milk, commenced in 1886, have been so successful that it is now only in rare instances that this fraud is practised. The construction placed by this department upon the statute under which complaints are made for the sale of colored milk, has been affirmed by the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth.

The Massachusetts statutes relating to oleomargarine, requiring it to be sold on its merits and in marked packages, has been strictly enforced. In confirmation of this statement, it appears from the report of the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue for 1888, that out of 1,181 samples purporting to be butter, examined by the United States revenue officers in Boston, and representing the stock of 595 dealers, only two were found to be oleomargarine.

The percentage of adulterated samples of vinegar for the year is 20.60; this is 3.50 per cent lower than the figures for 1887, and about 12 per cent. lower than 1886. It is still considerably higher than it should be, which is in part due to imperfect legislation.

The expenditures of the department have been kept within the amount of the appropriation, and the balance unexpended will be sufficient for its requirements for the remainder of the financial year.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES F. BABCOCK,
Inspector of Milk and Vinegar.

APPENDIX 21.

MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY,
MATTAPAN, Dec. 18, 1888.

To His Honor the Mayor:—

SIR,— Referring to your letter of the 17th inst., would respectfully present the following:—

The work of this department during the last year, and its prospective wants, are as follows:—

The usual force of men has been employed in the regular work of the department, viz., keeping the grounds of the cemetery in good order.

This work includes the general cleaning up of the grounds in the early spring, and the employment of sufficient force during the season of keeping the avenues graded and in good condition. Frequent cutting of the grass in private lots and on the ornamental grounds, care of trees and shrubs, planting on private lots and ornamental grounds, repairing and care of buildings, care of horses and wagons, and work performed in connection with the greenhouse department.

A regular force of men is also employed to attend to all work relating to funerals.

In two of the departments of the cemetery arrangements will have to be made to procure additional accommodations.

During the last few years the space devoted to the wants of Section C, which is reserved for the burial of the "City Poor," and Section D, which constitutes the department reserved for those who are possessed of sufficient means to pay only for the opening of a grave, — in both of these departments the ground is rapidly being encroached upon, and the city must give its immediate attention to the selection of further space for the use of these two important departments.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN M. GALVIN,

Superintendent of Mount Hope Cemetery.

APPENDIX 22.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, CITY OF BOSTON,
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, 85 MILK STREET, Dec. 20, 1888.

To His Honor the Mayor:—

SIR, — In reply to your request for a brief statement of the work done in this department the past year, to accompany the inaugural address of Mayor-elect Hart, I have the honor to report the following progress of the work of constructing the public parks under the act of the Legislature authorizing a loan of \$500,000 a year for five years, which was accepted by the City Council of 1887.

At Wood Island Park, East Boston, the only work undertaken was the completion of the bridge over the tracks of the Boston, Revere Beach, & Lynn Railroad, and grading the approaches, which has been done, and provides a safe entrance to the Park lands.

At Marine Park, City Point, the iron pier has been completed for a length of 1,050 feet, a granite curb placed on the street line, and a small amount of grading done along the line of the curb.

At the Charles River Embankment the filling and grading have been completed, the areas for planting loamed and enriched with fertilizers, the walks and playgrounds laid out, the foundations for gymnastic apparatus placed, and a railing has been erected along the sea-wall. The fence to surround the gymnasium grounds is under contract, to be completed January 1.

In the Parkway, Back Bay, Agassiz bridge and the roads bordering the Charles-gate entrance, and around the lower basin of the Fens, have been completed, and are open to the public. Audubon road, on the westerly side of the upper basin, has been filled to subgrade, and the slopes and banks along the Fenway for part of its distance have been formed, and are receiving the loam preparatory to planting. The foundations of the bridge for carrying the driveway and ride over the open Stony brook water, which enters the Fens through the Huntington entrance, are being built by the Sewer Department. The spaces prepared for trees and shrubs last year were planted, and all the plantations have been maintained in good condition.

At the Arnold Arboretum, no new construction being undertaken, the only work done has been that of maintenance.

In Franklin Park, the Playstead district, with its entrances, the bordering roads, and the Overlook, has been completed and opened to the public. The Overlook shelter-house is practically finished, and a flag-staff has been erected on the green. The gateways to the Country Park and a part of the park wall on the line of Glen lane have been built, and the lane partially graded for half its length. The Circuit drive has been subgraded to the location of the Elli-

cottdale arch, which is now being built. The drives and ride through the Wilderness have been laid out and cleared of trees. Much stone has been removed from the Ellicott-dale green, and the system of drainage has been extended.

The plans of the system of parks are followed so strictly that it would be superfluous to undertake to detail the future work. There is, however, one thing necessary for the completion of the Back Bay and of the Parkway, that is, more land is required to make the westerly outlet of the Fens to Brookline avenue conform to the width of the Muddy River Improvement.

This is necessary for a continuation of the work on the Back Bay, and will doubtless be provided for by the order now before the City Government authorizing a loan for the purchase of this and other lands.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

BENJ. DEAN,

Chairman Board of Park Commissioners.

APPENDIX 23.

BOARD OF POLICE FOR THE CITY OF BOSTON,

NO. 7 PEMBERTON SQUARE,

BOSTON, Dec. 29, 1888.

To His Honor the Mayor:—

SIR,—In response to the communication asking for information concerning the Police Department, for use in the inaugural address, the Board of Police has the honor to submit the following:—

The number of persons arrested during the year ending Nov. 30—to which date the statistics of the Police Department are

made up — was 36,009, an increase of 5,328 over the preceding year. Of this number 33 per cent. were non-residents. The increase was principally in arrests for drunkenness, which were $20\frac{3}{10}$ per cent. more than in 1887; and of the arrests for this offence $41\frac{3}{10}$ per cent. were non-residents.

The value of property reported stolen was \$79,713.37, being \$2,488.37 more than in 1887; and the amount recovered by the police, that was stolen in and out of the city, was \$84,356.76.

In the license year, beginning May 1, there were 1,822 places licensed to sell intoxicating liquor; and deducting licenses that have been cancelled, forfeited, etc., there are now 1,789 licensed places (including 228 druggist licenses), or one to every 223 of the population (population estimated at 400,000), and 140 less than in 1887.

There were 119 officers appointed on the force (including 88 reserve men), 18 discharged, 10 resigned, 6 retired on a pension, and 11 died.

A new police division, numbered 16, was established and went into commission July 12. This division comprises the "Back Bay" district, the station-house being located on Boylston, near Hereford street.

A House of Detention for Women was temporarily established in the city prison, and the necessary officers appointed.

Considerable progress was made in introducing the police-signal system. It is now in working order in Divisions 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, and 15, and will be in Division 1 before Jan. 1. Lines have been built in Divisions 7, 10, 11, and 14, in readiness for the system. Buildings were hired from private parties and altered into wagon-houses in Divisions 2, 4, and 5. In Division 3 an estate was hired from the Overseers of the Poor, and a wagon-house erected. In Division 10 a portion of the old pumping-station on Elmwood street was hired from the Water Board, and is now being converted into a wagon-house. In Divisions 9 and 15 the wagon-houses were built on the station-house lots, and in Division 14 an addition is being made to the station-house stable to accommodate

the wagon. No provision has yet been made for wagon-houses for Divisions 7, 12, and 13, and no steps have been taken towards putting the system in Division 16. The total payments to date, on account of the signal system, have been \$85,459.75.

The station-houses, with the exception of No. 1, are in a fair condition. The Board and its predecessors have repeatedly asked for a new station-house in Division 1, but so far without success. The present building is totally unfit for the purpose. It is unhealthy, dark, illy ventilated, filled with vermin, and not large enough to properly accommodate the force, or to suitably transact the large amount of business which is done in that division. The accommodations in station-house 13 are insufficient. On account of increasing the force in that division, it was necessary to take a room that had been used as a guard-room for a sleeping-apartment, thus leaving no place for assembling the men. The municipal court now occupies a room in the building which would make a good guard-room, and should be assigned for that purpose, and the court removed to other quarters.

The appropriation for the financial year 1888-89 was \$1,181,-972; the expenditures to date, including the January draft, were \$759,859.61, and the balance, unless something unusual occurs, will be amply sufficient to carry the department through the remainder of the financial year.

Respectfully submitted,

A. T. WHITING,

WM. H. LEE,

WM. M. OSBORNE,

Board of Police.

APPENDIX 24.

OFFICE OF THE OVERSEERS OF THE POOR,

BOSTON, Dec. 19, 1888.

To His Honor the Mayor:—

SIR,—The number of families aided by the Board of Overseers of the Poor since the present financial year commenced varies but little from that of the corresponding months of 1887, as will appear from the following table:—

NUMBER AIDED.			
1887.		1888.	
May	1,014	May	1,023
June	1,033	June	1,025
July	958	July	951
August	929	August	967
September	1,037	September	1,019
October	1,034	October	1,027

Our unexpended appropriation, December 1, 1888, was \$49,468.46; this will be sufficient for the balance of the year, unless unusual calls are made upon us.

Very respectfully,

THOS. F. TEMPLE,

Chairman.

APPENDIX 25.

CITY OF BOSTON,

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PRINTING,

CITY HALL, Dec. 18, 1888.

To His Honor the Mayor:—

SIR,—The expenditure of the printing appropriation proper is almost entirely controlled by the orders of the City Council and the votes of the Committee on Printing. The duty

of the Superintendent, so far as the different departments are concerned, is to fill such requisitions as are made on him, in a prompt and satisfactory manner, — the departments making the requisitions defraying the expense of the same.

During the past year, in addition to the usual publications, there was issued and distributed five hundred copies of the Bromley Map of the City of Boston, at a cost of \$657.93; two editions, in all four thousand six hundred and eighty copies, of the Paine-Burgess testimonial volume, bound in cloth, with some in full morocco, containing numerous plates, at an expense of \$6,160.90; and five hundred copies of a volume of the "Statutes Relating to the City of Boston, and General Legislation affecting Boston and other Cities of the Commonwealth," at a cost of \$2,719.57.

There is now in press, to be issued during the first part of next year, another edition of one thousand copies of "Statutes Relating to the City of Boston, etc.;" fifteen hundred copies of the fourth volume of Suffolk Deeds, and fifteen hundred copies of a Digest of the Building Laws.

The order of the City Council authorizing the printing of the edition of "Statutes" directs the City Messenger to place the copies on sale, at cost price, when issued. The Register of Deeds controls the distribution of the volume of Suffolk Deeds, and the Committee on Printing the Digest of the Building Laws.

It is anticipated that memorial volumes of General Sheridan and Crispus Attucks will be issued during the coming year, and, unless the expense of issuing the same is otherwise provided for by the City Council, provisions will have to be made for their publication in the department estimates. The probable appropriation for the ensuing financial year, exclusive of the memorial volumes noted, will be \$46,000.

Respectfully yours,

THOMAS J. LANE,

Superintendent of Printing.

APPENDIX 26.

PROBATION OFFICE, No. 14 BEACON STREET,
BOSTON, Dec. 27, 1888.

To His Honor the Mayor:—

SIR,— Agreeable to request, I herewith submit to you an extract from the tenth annual report of my work as Probation Officer on the Central Probation District (including the county of Suffolk, excepting the districts of South Boston and of Roxbury), containing a brief synopsis of the work during the year, up to Dec. 27, 1888; also a brief extract from the records of the work during the last ten years, up to the same date.

Respectfully your obedient servant,

EDWARD H. SAVAGE.

Probation work on the Central Probation District during the year ending Dec. 27, 1888:—

Number of persons in care Jan. 1, 1888	229
Number taken on probation during the year	1,120
Number of cases disposed of during the year	1,056
Number remaining in care Dec. 27, 1888	293

Result in cases disposed of:—

Done well and discharged or dismissed by court	473
Sent to their country homes (placed on file)	329
Sent to private charity homes (placed on file)	138
Sailors sent to sea (cases placed on file)	49
Died before their term of probation expired	3
Did not improve and were surrendered for sentence	52
Ran away to escape surrender and sentence	12
	<u>1,056</u>

Done well and were favorably disposed of 992
 Surrendered and ran away, counted lost 64

1,056

Saved from paying fines 112
 Saved from imprisonment 880

992

PERSONS — TIME AND COST OF IMPRISONMENT DURING THE YEAR
 1888, HAD NOT PROBATION INTERVENED.

Prison.	Term.	Persons.	Months.	Cost per Month.	Amount.
House of Industry,	1 month,	621	621		
“ “ “	3 months,	80	240		
“ “ “	6 “	49	294		
“ “ “	9 “				
“ “ “	12 “	1	12		
		<u>751</u>	<u>1,167</u>	\$8 16	\$9,522
House of Correction,	3 “	12	36		
“ “ “	6 “	45	270		
“ “ “	9 “	1	9		
“ “ “	12 “	10	120		
		<u>68</u>	<u>435</u>	7 09	3,083
Sherborn Prison,	12 “	46	552	15 53	8,572
Concord Prison,	12 “	15	180	10 00	1,800
		<u>880</u>	<u>2,334</u>		<u>\$22,977</u>

REVIEW.

Persons saved imprisonment	880
Months of imprisonment saved	2,327
Prison expenses saved	\$22,977

NOTE.—Prison expenses for the year yet being unknown, the average cost for the nine preceding years at each institution is substituted.

SEX, NATIONALITY, AND NON-RESIDENTS IN CASES DISPOSED OF
DURING THE YEAR.

Males	486
Females	570
Americans	510
Foreigners	546
Non-residents	384

COURT WORK, VISITS, INVESTIGATIONS, ETC., DURING THE YEAR.

Days in attendance at Superior Court (part of each day)	147
“ “ Municipal Court “ “	299
Visits to the City Prison (each morning)	355
“ “ Suffolk County Jail	38
“ “ homes of persons on probation	1,061
Visits at the office by persons on probation	1,467
Reports from persons sent to country homes	337
“ for persons sent to charity homes	208
Investigations for persons charged with crime	3,673
“ on application for release from prison	53
Places of employment secured for persons in care	64
Temperance pledges given to persons taken in care	557
Bail given for persons taken on probation	\$47,316 00
Costs paid court clerks when probation expired	\$2,456 00
Fund expenses in sending persons to country homes,	\$274 39

EXTRACTS FROM THE TEN YEARS' RECORDS.

A detailed account of every case taken on probation in the Central Probation District during the last ten years has

been recorded on the books kept at this office, from which the following transcript is taken:—

Number of persons taken on probation	. . .	7,232
“ of cases finally disposed of	. . .	6,939
“ “ favorably disposed of	. . .	6,359
“ surrendered for misconduct	. . .	473
“ ran away to escape surrender	. . .	107
“ remaining in care Dec. 27, 1888	. . .	293
“ saved from paying fines	. . .	662
“ “ imprisonment	. . .	5,697
Years of imprisonment saved	. . .	1,716
Prison expenses saved	. . .	\$210,864 00

**SEX, NATIONALITY, AND NON-RESIDENTS IN CASES DISPOSED OF
IN TEN YEARS.**

Males	. . . . .	3,732
Females	. . . . .	3,207
Americans	. . . . .	3,276
Foreigners	. . . . .	3,663
Non-residents	. . . . .	1,716
Days in attendance at Superior Court (part of each day)		1,338
Days in attendance at Municipal Courts (part of each forenoon)	. . . . .	3,089
Visits to the City Prison (each morning)	. . .	3,498
“ “ Suffolk County Jail	. . .	367
“ “ homes of persons on probation	. . .	7,799
Visits at the office by persons on probation	. . .	9,345
Reports from persons sent to their country homes	. . .	1,968
“ “ “ private charity homes	. . .	1,549
Investigations for persons charged with crime	. . .	27,052
“ on applications for release from prison,		314
Places of employment secured for persons in care	. . .	424
Temperance pledges given to persons on probation	. . .	2,343
Bail given for persons taken on probation	. . .	\$478,686 00
Costs paid court clerks when probation expired,		\$17,292 00
Fund expenses in sending persons to country homes, ten years	. . . . .	\$274 39

APPENDIX 27.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF PROVISIONS,
Dec. 24, 1888.

To His Honor the Mayor:—

SIR, — In compliance with a request from the Executive Department for a brief statement of the work done the past year, and its prospective wants in the future, I beg leave to present the following:—

The number of seizures made has been less than in 1887, being 237, as against 393 in that year.

The quantity seized, in some lines of goods, has been in excess, while in others it has been much less than in former years. The weather being a great factor in determining the work of this department, I must say that in this direction we have been very much favored the past year.

The department has an unexpended balance on hand sufficient to carry it through the financial year.

Believing that the department is now prepared to perform its duties better than ever before, I will remain,

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM MACKIN,

Inspector of Provisions.

APPENDIX 28.

RECORD COMMISSIONERS,
CITY HALL, BOSTON, Dec. 20, 1888.

To His Honor the Mayor:—

SIR, — The work of the Record Commissioners for the year 1888 has been of the usual nature. One volume of Reports has been issued, and the Twentieth Report is nearly printed.

Progress has been made in completing the Church Records of Boston proper, and the City Council has ordered the transcripts to be made of the churches in the cities and towns annexed to Boston. Those for Roxbury are nearly completed.

According to a vote of the City Council, a fac-simile reprint of the Colonial Laws of 1660 has been begun, and will be finished by March next. The introduction of 120 pages is in print, and represents much of the labor of the chairman for the past six months. The Laws of 1672, issued last year, has been welcomed by lawyers everywhere, and it is hoped that this new volume is still more valuable. It is to be hoped that the usual moderate appropriation can be afforded, as the volumes of Reports seem to be appreciated by our citizens. Nearly one thousand copies of the edition go to persons who have preserved a complete set, and many public libraries are among the recipients.

Very respectfully,

WM. H. WHITMORE,

Chairman.

APPENDIX 29.

OFFICE OF CITY REGISTRAR, BOSTON, Dec. 19, 1888.

To His Honor the Mayor:—

SIR,—The work of this department is one of a routine character, and, except in its increase, is unvarying from year to year. The extent of the increase in this particular may be understood when it is stated that the duties which were performed by the Registrar and a single clerk at the beginning of the Registrar's incumbency, in 1854, now require the constant employment of seven clerks.

A few years ago the work of transcribing the records of deaths from 1810 to 1849, and making a classified index of the same, was commenced. Some time will elapse before this

necessary work will be completed. Its value to the public in the saving of time and labor will amply justify the expense of its preparation.

There are other records in this office that require to be copied at the earliest moment. These are almost illegible from long-continued use. As the law of the State requires that cities and towns shall keep their records in proper condition, it will be necessary that the work alluded to should be attended to without unnecessary delay.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

N. A. APOLLONIO,

City Registrar.

APPENDIX 30.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE ROOMS,

BOSTON, Jan. 5, 1889.

To His Honor the Mayor:—

SIR,—In compliance with the request for a brief statement of the public schools, I have the honor to submit the following:—

The public-school system of Boston comprises a Normal School, two Latin Schools, eight High Schools, fifty-four Grammar Schools, four hundred and sixty-seven Primary Schools, and the following-named special schools: nineteen Kindergartens, the Horace Mann School for the Deaf, one Manual Training School, five Schools of Cookery, one Evening High School, thirteen Evening Elementary Schools, and five Evening Drawing Schools. The whole number of different pupils registered in the public schools during the year 1887-88 was 65,782. The average number of pupils belonging to the schools the same year was 57,999. The total number of instructors was 1,411.

The total expense of the public schools for the financial year

ending April 30, 1888, was \$1,907,536.78. Of this amount, \$127,875.90 was for new school-houses, and \$243,107.89 was for repairs and incidental expenses for school-houses. These amounts were expended under the direction of the Public Building Department of the City Council. The sum of \$1,536,552.99 was expended under the direction of the School Board. The income of the School Committee was \$37,092.81, and the net expenditures of the School Committee were \$1,499,460.18. The annual cost per pupil in the department of expenses under the control of the School Committee steadily decreased from \$29.88, in 1876-77, to \$23.37 in 1883-84. The passage of the free text-book bill, and the consequent addition to the expenses for this item, increased the rate per scholar in 1884-85 to \$24.59. The rate per scholar for the years 1885-86 and 1886-87 were, respectively, \$23.74 and \$23.32. During the year 1887-88 it became necessary to replace a large number of text-books which had been worn out, and with the increase in the cost of fuel, occasioned by the condition of the coal market, the rate per pupil for the year 1887-88 was \$24.10. In 1877-78 the rate per pupil was \$27.54. In 1887-88 the rate per pupil was \$24.10.

During the year the Kindergartens have been added to the public-school system. Nineteen schools have been established, and it is the intention of the Board to extend these schools as rapidly as possible.

The subject of school accommodations is one that has attracted much attention of the School Board for the past few years. The rapid changes in the homes of the people from the crowded business-centres to the suburbs has occasioned an increased demand for additional school accommodations in the outlying districts.

The condition of the public schools is generally satisfactory, and the continuation of the generous support and confidence of the people is all that is needed to insure to them their present high standard.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. C. WILLIAMSON,

President of School Committee.

APPENDIX 31.

SEALER'S OFFICE, Dec. 24, 1888.

To His Honor the Mayor: —

SIR, — As requested, I have the honor to submit a statement of the operations of this department; also an account of fees received for work performed, and of expenditures from Jan. 1, 1888, to Dec. 15, 1888.

Number of scales tested and sealed	8,284
“ “ weights “ “	30,484
“ “ dry measures tested and sealed	4,812
“ “ wet “ “	5,683
“ “ coal baskets “ “	8
“ “ yardsticks “ “	284
“ “ charcoal baskets “ “	24
“ “ grain-tubs “ “	5
Amount of fees earned for sealing	\$2,995 08
“ “ “ “ “ adjusting	163 61
Total amount earned	<u>\$3,158 69</u>

The balance of appropriation from 1887 on hand Jan.

1, 1888, was	\$3,727 20
Expended during the remainder of fiscal year 1887 and 1888	3,155 27
Balance unexpended at the end of fiscal year	571 93
Appropriation for fiscal year 1888 and 1889 was	11,056 00
Amount expended to Dec. 1, 1888	6,414 60
Balance unexpended to Dec. 1, 1888	4,641 44

There is nothing at present that would infer that a larger appropriation will be needed in the coming year than that made for the present one. The unexpended balance for 1888, as above, is sufficient to cover the probable expenditures for the remainder of the fiscal year.

Respectfully submitted,

MICHAEL D. COLLINS,
Sealer of Weights and Measures.

APPENDIX 32.

SEWER DEPARTMENT, BOSTON, Dec. 20, 1888.

To His Honor the Mayor: —

SIR, — Agreeably to instructions from His Honor Mayor O'Brien, I respectfully submit the following brief statement of the work done during the past year, and the prospective wants of the Sewer Department.

The work devolving upon the Sewer Department has increased greatly during the past year. The care of the Main-Drainage Works was assumed Jan. 2, 1888. The cleaning and maintenance of catch-basins was transferred from the Health Department to the Sewer Department last summer.

The construction of the Stony-Brook Improvement and the care of Stony Brook has been placed in this department.

COMMON SEWERS.

There have been built by this department, during the year, 36,235 lin. ft., or nearly 7 miles, of new sewers; many repairs of old sewers have been made; 116 new catch-basins have been built, and 397 old ones repaired.

The appropriation for the construction of sewers (for the year commencing May 1, 1888) was but \$115,000, which, with the residue of special loans and \$10,000 for catch-basins, made \$147,690.07 available for the construction of new work.

That we were able to supply but a fraction of the reasonable demands for drainage facilities can be realized from the fact that private parties have built sewers to the extent of 12,374 lin. ft., or nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, according to detailed plans furnished by this department and under our inspection, they paying the complete cost and releasing the sewers to the city when finished.

The total length of sewers added this year is, therefore, 48,609 lin. ft., or over 9 miles.

The maintenance of sewers during the past year has been attended with peculiar difficulties on account of the frequent occurrence of periods of excessive rainfall. This excessive rainfall has shown plainly the inadequate capacity of the sewers in the outlying districts and the poor condition of the old wooden sewers in the city proper.

An efficient force of engineers and assistants have been employed during the year, and when not on the work of construction were making surveys and gathering the necessary data for laying down comprehensive systems of sewers for the different sections of the city.

The work of levying assessments for the construction of sewers has always been allowed to accumulate to such an extent that it devolved upon this year's Committee on Sewers, on the part of the Board of Aldermen, to make up assessments for many sewers constructed during the years 1884, 1885, and 1886. This work has all been finished up, except in the case of four sewers about which there are certain complications, and the recent work is up to date. The satisfactory condition of this branch of the department is due to their perseverance and energy.

The time and intelligent study that the committee have given to this matter has resulted in many improvements being made, particularly the one of instituting the custom of giving hearings to parties about to be assessed, thereby allowing all interested to obtain what information they may desire and present any objections they may have before final action is taken. One hundred and thirteen assessments have been sent to the Board, calling for the

collection of \$220,965.83, and representing sewers in 122 streets. Of this number, 97 assessments, amounting to \$146,732.84, have been confirmed by the Board of Aldermen, and bills to that amount have been sent to the Collector.

Assessments amounting to \$23,433.62 are awaiting action by the Corporation Counsel on points raised at the hearings.

Assessments amounting to \$21,276.93 are before the committee awaiting their action.

Their recommendations in regard to the needs of the department are briefly these:—

First. That sufficient funds be provided for the rapid prosecution of the surveys and studies now being made, in order that future work may be intelligently carried out, and with a view to the ultimate proper drainage of the city.

Second. That the old wooden sewers, and other defective sewers, be replaced as rapidly as possible by sewers built in conformity with modern practice. The ultimate economy of this can be seen, as the money which it would be necessary to expend yearly on the proper cleansing of these sewers is equivalent to the interest on a much larger sum of money than would be required to build good sewers, which, when properly constructed, should be practically self-cleansing.

Third. The extension of intercepting sewers to districts now polluting natural streams, such as Brighton, West Roxbury, Dorchester, and Milton Lower Mills.

Fourth. That suitable provision be made for storm-water, either by storm sewers or by preserving old water courses and building the culverts at road-crossings of sufficient capacity to satisfy the increased flow due to the development of the district.

Fifth. Legislation should be obtained, looking to a revision of the laws governing the laying of sewer assessments.

MAIN-DRAINAGE WORKS.

The working of the main-drainage system has been very satisfactory; but the full benefit of the system cannot be obtained until

the common sewers are remodelled and the present excess of storm-water excluded.

The pumping-machinery and works at Moon Island are, with some small exceptions, in good repair.

Though not intended or designed in any way to provide for storm-water, the Main-Drainage Works have proved an important factor in preventing trouble from the excessive flow of Stony Brook. They have only been used for this purpose in emergencies; on account of the practical completion of the Stony-Brook Improvement, they will not have to be resorted to again.

For the eleven months ending Dec. 1, 1888, the average amount of sewerage pumped daily has been 50,640,032 gallons, — showing an increase over that pumped last year of 7,012,097 gallons daily.

The maximum amount pumped was on Dec. 18, 1888, — 138,133,231 gallons.

The minimum amount pumped was on July 14, 1888, — 30,560,904 gallons.

The daily average for the stormy week ending Dec. 1 was 114,852,389 gallons.

As soon as possible money should be appropriated to place the pumping machinery on the east shaft of the Dorchester-Bay tunnel.

This machinery was purchased several years ago, and has been stored for want of sufficient funds to place it in position.

That this is an absolute necessity can be seen when it is known that without it there is no way provided for draining the tunnel in case of accident.

The cleaning of catch-basins has been carried on as rapidly as possible. The assumption of this work called for the purchase of a number of horses, harnesses, etc., and the providing of suitable stable accommodations in the different sewer-yards.

Experiments are being made with different designs of pumps and vacuum processes at one of the district-yards, with a view of doing away with the present cumbersome and expensive method of doing the work.

STONY-BROOK IMPROVEMENT.

The construction of the Stony-Brook Improvement has been pushed with great rapidity, having been commenced last winter; and although the weather this fall has been unusually bad, it will be in condition to receive the overflow of Stony Brook before the first day of January, 1889.

This conduit is of brick, $15\frac{1}{2}$ ft. \times 17 ft. most of the way, the remainder being twin conduits 12 ft. \times $12\frac{1}{2}$ ft. each. The structure is completely underground, and has a carrying capacity of 15,000 gallons per second under the most adverse circumstances.

The length is 4,600 feet, more than one-third of which was through rock, with an average cut of 80 feet, and a width of from 20 to 24 feet.

THE CARE OF STONY BROOK.

During the entire year structures have been maintained at four favorable points in the Stony-Brook basin; these structures are necessary to the rapid placing of plank dams in case of storm.

These dams cut off considerable drainage areas, and store vast quantities of water.

A gang of men have been under instructions to report at the slightest indication of a storm.

On six occasions during the year there were storms of sufficient magnitude to require the use of these dams.

The storm of Nov. 25 to Nov. 29 was one of unusual severity, the rain-gauge at the Albany-street yard showing a precipitation of 5.36 inches.

The damages caused by flowing the meadows was very slight.

There are many places on the line of the brook, in and near Jamaica Plain, where the stone walls are in a dangerous condition, and should be repaired, or serious damage will result.

The expenditures since Jan. 1, from the various appropriations, are as follows:—

Sewer Department, including Main-Drainage Works

and cleaning of catch-basins	\$391,690 65
Stony-Brook Improvement	533,540 15
Sewers, City Proper	13,025 67
“ Ashmont	9,269 76
“ Beacon street, etc.	394 64
Total	<u>\$947,920 87</u>

Respectfully submitted,

SETH PERKINS,

Supt. of Sewers.

APPENDIX 33.

STREET DEPARTMENT,

CITY HALL, BOSTON, Dec. 22, 1888.

To His Honor the Mayor:—

SIR,— Agreeably with a request, issuing from the Executive Chamber, asking for a “statement of the work of my department during the past year, and of its wants prospectively,” I beg leave to submit the following:—

To carry on the work of my department from Jan.

1, 1888, to the beginning of the current financial year, I had the sum of \$83,159 70

The amount of my appropriation for the financial

year was 675,000 00

\$758,159 70

Of which amount I have expended up

to date, for labor \$284,178 77

Street material 234,271 08

Teaming by hired teams 74,240 28

Watering streets (contract) 27,485 63

Sundries 124,655 14

Balance on hand 13,328 80

\$758,159 70

Fifteen hundred dollars of said balance must be reserved for the purchase of a stone-crusher, etc., for West Roxbury district.

Of special loans, I had on hand at the beginning of the year 1888 balances to the amount of \$166,376.71, all of which has been expended in the execution of the work for which they were intended.

Special appropriations, to the amount of \$127,000, were made at the beginning of the present financial year, and the entire amount has been duly expended.

It is in close connection to here submit that these loans were not sufficient to meet the purposes of their creation; and, in some cases — notably in that of Commonwealth avenue, Boylston-street bridge, Boylston street, and Bunker Hill street — the paving appropriation was heavily drawn on to help complete the work of constructing these avenues of travel. Some of the indebtedness incurred on their account still remains unsettled. The most rigid economy was practised in building those two grand avenues, viz., Commonwealth avenue and Boylston street; and the Street Department may be indulged in the pride with which it points to them in testimony of the good work it has done this year. Commonwealth avenue, from Arlington street to the Chestnut Hill reservoir, is at last open to travel its entire length, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and it is not too much to say that there is not a better constructed roadway in America.

The work of the Street Department, during the year now elapsing, has been carried on under the most exceptional conditions. Keenly appreciating the needs of my department, and mindful of the criticisms that have been heaped upon it, I calculated, with closest economy, how much was needed to do the work that would be reasonably demanded of me, and I sent in my estimates accordingly. I set them at the just figure of \$1,903,800. The City Government allowed me only \$675,000! Think of it! Why, I had estimated that I would require \$748,300 for simply keeping the highways in repair and free from defect! This, I most respectfully submit to your Honor, is a relatively insignificant sum of

money to give to a department so important, so vast, and so progressive as the Street Department. You will have to go back twenty (20) years to find when this department was run on such a figure; to the time when Dorchester and Roxbury stood knocking at our gates, asking for admission, — two (2) districts which now absorb almost more than a third of our appropriation, and are always clamoring for more. The ratio is surely in the inverse, — the more streets, the less money to take care of them. Witness these figures: —

Date.				Miles of Streets.		Appropriation.
January, 1885	.	.	.	380	.	\$1,310,000
" 1887	.	.	.	406	.	850,000
" 1888	.	.	.	405	.	675,000
" 1889	.	.	.	412	.	?

It was with much misgiving that I began the labors of the year. It was questionable how long the money would last, even under the exactest economy. Determined, as much as I could be, not to undertake anything new, I proportioned the work of the year with a view single to my small appropriation, and yet in the expectation of getting additional means in the fall of the year; for I had received abundant assurance to that effect. All my efforts were directed to the keeping of the main avenues in good condition; and never, I think, in the history of the department, has more work been done with the same amount of money. The amount of macadam laid in the city proper and its many suburbs is, perhaps, unprecedented. Expensive work, such as asphaltting and block paving, I have studiously avoided. This macadam pavement may not show the face it ordinarily wears, for it has been severely tested. For proof of this it will be sufficient to recall the phenomenally wet weather which all of us have suffered from. It is safe to say, that the rains of this year have been the immediate cause of twenty-five per cent. (25%) of the repairs done by this department. I might almost sum up my account of the twelve months' work in these words, — what I have done I

was obliged to do. It was not always optional with me, however, to define my labors. The same government which had seemed to propose the problem, whether or not the Street Department could be run on a minimum of \$675,000, passed order upon order, directing me to grade and construct streets, to set edgestones, to lay sidewalks, etc., etc.; and, while I freely admit that the enterprise which would open up new streets and erect magnificent buildings, thus adding so materially to the taxable property of our great city, should be encouraged in every possible way, I still most earnestly insist that I should not be expected to meet such enterprise half-way, until my department has been treated more generously by the City Council. Three miles of edgestone have been laid this year, — all of it paid for by my department, and for which I receive no return, the income from the assessments being deposited with the City Treasurer. The demand for such work is growing; it is no longer considered a luxury.

Now, to call attention to a great and growing evil; at least, as far as this department is concerned. It is the more to be dreaded from the fact that I am powerless to help it. I allude to the digging up of our streets by corporations. Who has not seen the yawning openings of the gas, the heating, the telephone, the telegraph, the electric-light companies? and the huge stretch of iron ramifications of the street-railway company? Do they not seem to possess the streets? Does it not appear idle for the Street Department to contemplate paving the streets through which these giant corporations intend to pursue their march? Would it not be more business-like to wait until they had passed? Even then the evil is not obviated. Locations granted to these corporations mean everlasting digging, — sometimes to repair a pipe, now to make a connection, here to supply some applicant for the luxury, and there to shut off some unfortunate debtor. The great benefits these companies bring with them should be their apology and excuse, no doubt; and I would not say a word derogatory to the enterprise which prompts them; but, at the same time that I would hope to see the city of Boston extend a welcome

to them, I would most urgently suggest that some equivalent should be given to the people who grant such valuable and, perhaps, not inappreciable franchises. During the time of the laying of these pipes the street is, sometimes, almost closed to ordinary travel. The clamor which reached City Hall from the merchants down town during the laying of the pipes of the Boston Heating Company was constant and, to sensitive ears, exasperating. All seemed to seek relief at the office of the Superintendent of Streets. He is powerless; he can hardly mitigate, much less prevent, the evil. He would suggest, however, that, in the matter of restoring the street to the condition it was in before it was dug up, these companies should do more than fill in and cover their trench. To-day, nearly all the district passed over by these companies shows distinctly the line of their march. In paved streets where railroad tracks are laid, I would suggest that they should be compelled to repair the side of the street which they have opened, from the track to the curbstone.

The railroad companies are another source of expense to this department. It is not possible to keep a macadam street in good condition where tracks are laid, — especially if there be a double track, — unless it is repaired every year; and, until such streets are paved, either with granite blocks or something equally durable, they will be constantly in need of repair. What would I suggest? That, in all future locations voted to railroad companies, a condition should accompany the grant that, when required by the Superintendent of Streets, they should pave any macadam streets in which they lay their tracks with granite blocks. Those macadam streets, which are already travelled over by these companies, must undoubtedly be paved at the city's expense; and this leads me now to write about the *prospective wants* of my department.

The wants of my department might be summed up in these words, — liberal appropriations. The reason is almost obvious. To particularize: I judge that for the next three (3) years the sum of \$500,000 should be set aside each year for paving purposes alone, because of the reasons I have already stated, and with a

view to the removal of the old cobble-stone pavement, which still obtains in many of our busiest streets, and from which the merchant is constantly petitioning to be relieved. The cobble pavement is objectionable, and many of the streets which are paved with it have become dangerous.

Besides, it is very plain that traffic and travel are increasing, — they branch in every direction; trade is moving into our side streets even, where but a few years ago families resided in quiet seclusion, and where the ordinarily gravelled road preserved an unbroken surface for a long time, but which now shows wear and tear after a single season. Hence the necessity for more durable pavements, especially if these streets are occupied by horse-car tracks.

A large amount of the repairing done this year was the work of my own pavers. Much desirable paving was thus accomplished; and in this way, too, I was enabled to keep my men employed up to the present month. Permit me to add, in this connection, that my force is now splendidly organized, and capable of doing excellent work. If I had the means, I could work my entire force to good advantage during the coming winter; and I shall deeply regret the necessity of cutting down their number, — a contingency that is immediately probable, unless the City Government comes to my relief.

G. W. Forristall, the Superintendent of Health, for whose department the city stable on Highland street was erected, and which I partly occupy for the stabling of my Roxbury-district horses, has frequently represented to me that he needs more room, and, consequently, I must include among the wants of my department that of a stable for my Roxbury district.

My department is, at present, on half-time, and to carry it along on that basis until the 1st of May I shall require for

Labor	\$90,000 00
Office salaries	4,649 08
Hay, grain, etc.	3,000 00

Street material, some already purchased, some abso-	
lutely required	15,000 00
Boylston-st. bridge, iron fence	2,000 00
Paid <i>last year</i> for carting snow	5,000 00
Sundries	9,350 92
There is already due for parapet stone for the Boyl-	
ston-st. bridge, about	1,600 00
And for rock-cutting on Rossiter street, which is	
being done under contract, about	1,500 00
Water used during the year on streets	3,300 40
	<hr/>
All of which makes a total of	\$135,400 40

Yours very respectfully,

JOHN W. McDONALD,

Superintendent of Streets.

APPENDIX 34.

OFFICE OF CITY SURVEYOR,

CITY HALL, BOSTON, Dec. 20, 1888.

To His Honor the Mayor:—

SIR,—In reply to the circular of Nathaniel H. Taylor, Mayor O'Brien's secretary, of the 17th inst., I would respectfully submit the following statement:—

A large portion of the work of this department is of a routine nature, and therefore does not differ materially from one year to another. The work of the past year has been fully equal to that of the previous one, there being a gradual increase from year to year, owing to the general growth of the city, and also to more calls being made on this department by other departments for certain plans and details which were not formerly required.

Among other departments which require work to be done by this department may be mentioned the Board of Street

Commissioners, Paving, Public Building, Inspector of Buildings, City Architect's, Public Land, and Law departments; and more or less work of a miscellaneous nature has to be done for several other departments. The two departments, however, which require the most work are the Board of Street Commissioners and the Paving Department. The work relating to these two departments will only be briefly mentioned.

By the amendment to the city charter establishing the Board of Street Commissioners, all plans used by that Board for laying out and widening streets are required to be furnished by the City Surveyor. The work for the Paving Department consists in the measurement of contract work, making estimates of work to be done, making plans and profiles of streets to be graded, giving lines and grades for building, paving, and macadamizing streets, making plans of new sidewalks for assessments, etc.

The work for the public, where building operations are going on, has been of the usual nature,—giving lines and grades of streets, grades for cellar-bottoms, and for cutting off piles.

No important surveys of street widenings and extensions in the city proper have been made during the past year, with the exception of Temple street and other streets in the vicinity of the State House; but a large number of surveys and plans have been made for laying out new streets in the outlying districts, for the use of the Street Commissioners.

Among special surveys, plans, and profiles made during the year were a large number (and modifications of the same) of streets in the vicinity of the State House, made with a view to certain proposed changes in the lines of Mt. Vernon and Temple streets, and the lowering of the grade of these streets; also a plan and profile of the proposed extension of Ashburton place from Bowdoin to Temple

street. These plans were made at the request of the Committee on the sale of the Reservoir lot, to be used by them, in conferences with the Governor and Council, in connection with the proposed enlargement of the State House.

Early in the year a plan was compiled, showing approximately the flats, with the owners' names, in South Bay, made for the use of the joint special committee appointed to consider the subject of filling a large portion of the South Bay, under a special order. Before any definite action can be taken by the City Council on this subject it will be necessary to make an accurate survey and plan of this territory, which would require considerable work and time to complete.

Some progress has been made — as much as the other duties of the department would allow — on the sectional plans showing estates, etc., to be affected by a proposed system of streets through vacant land in the outlying districts. The sectional plans of the Dorchester and Brighton districts have been partially completed; but, owing to the pressure of other work, no similar plans of the West Roxbury district have yet been commenced.

The two maps of Boston belonging to the city have been corrected to 1888, and printed during the year, — one being the large hanging map known as the Bromley map, showing the whole of Boston divided into wards, with the exception of Breed's Island; and the other, on a larger scale, showing Boston proper, South Boston, Roxbury, and portions of Dorchester, East Boston, and Charlestown.

The average number of persons employed in this department during the year has been thirty-three, which is an increase of four over that of last year. These additional employees are "rodmen," so called, who receive small pay.

The appropriation for the present financial year is \$33,500. The unexpended balance (\$8,709.77) will be sufficient for the remainder of the fiscal year.

A detailed statement of expenses, and a classified list of surveys and plans made during the year, will be given in the Surveyor's annual report in January.

Very respectfully,

THOS. W. DAVIS,
City Surveyor.

APPENDIX 35.

BOARD OF REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, 12 BEACON STREET,
BOSTON, Dec. 24, 1888.

To His Honor the Mayor:—

SIR,—In response to your communication of the 17th inst., we have the honor to say that the work of this department consists in the preparation of the voting-list and the selection of jurors, together with the arrangement and care of voluminous records pertaining to the same.

Increase of population generally augments the labor and responsibilities of the department, but during the past year our facilities were taxed to an extraordinary degree by the sudden movement of women who desired to have their names placed upon the voting-list.

The number of men registered at the municipal election was 73,766, and the number of women registered, 20,216; making a total of 93,982, which is larger, by more than forty per cent., than the registration in any one year since the Board was organized.

Recent legislation, and the action of the City Council in relation to a re-division of the wards into new voting precincts, will involve a large amount of extra labor during the coming year; and should the number of women voters continue to increase, we would respect-

fully recommend that hereafter separate offices for registration be opened for their special accommodation, all of which will add materially to the current expenses of the department over that of previous years.

Respectfully yours,

LINUS E. PEARSON,
MICHAEL CARNEY,
CYRUS S. HALDEMAN,
Board of Registrars of Voters.

APPENDIX 36.

OFFICE OF THE BOSTON WATER BOARD,
CITY HALL, BOSTON, Dec. 21, 1888.

SIR, — In response to your request of the 17th inst., asking for information in relation to this department, the Board has to say that the ordinary work of maintenance has been carried on without interruption or friction. The extension of mains has been nearly up to that of the previous year, about twenty-three miles of pipe of various sizes having been laid. The new main to East Boston and the work of connecting the Charlestown district with the Cochituate system has been carried as far as it can be until a license has been obtained from the Harbor and Land Commissioners to cross Charles river with a syphon.

The new high-service may be said to be practically complete. The finishing touches are being put upon the pump-station at Chestnut Hill; the Gaskill high-duty engines have been accepted, and have been in operation for several months.

The work of improving the shallow flowage of Lake Co-

chituate has been carried forward, about sixty thousand cubic yards of material having been removed from the Pegan and Hanchett meadows during the last three months. Some experiments have been made in relation to filtration, and the foundations of a new dam at the outlet of Lake Cochituate have been begun.

The work of carrying water to Moon and Long islands, as authorized by the City Government of the present year, received a temporary check on account of a controversy with the authorities of the town of Quincy. An understanding has been reached, however, that will avoid further trouble, and the work will be completed in the early spring.

New works for treating the Mystic-valley sewage have been erected during the year, and are in successful operation, and we feel justified in believing that excellent results will follow.

Constant inspection of cases of pollution upon both the Mystic and Cochituate systems has been continued during the year, with good results.

The independent high-service for Breed's Island, at East Boston, is progressing rapidly toward completion, it being expected that the new pumping-station on Condor street will be ready for occupancy in the early spring. It is in contemplation to surround the water-tower on Orient Heights with a handsome wooden structure similar to that just erected on Mount Bellevue, West Roxbury.

During the year the Board has purchased about two-thirds of the amount of land required for a new basin in the towns of Ashland and Hopkinton, and they urgently recommend that the proposed basin No. 5 be begun at once. We feel that if this important work be longer deferred the water-supply of the city would be seriously imperilled in case of consecutive dry years.

Respectfully,

THOS. F. DOHERTY,

Chairman.

APPENDIX 37.

OFFICE OF THE WATER REGISTRAR, CITY HALL,

BOSTON, Dec. 18, 1888.

To His Honor the Mayor:—

SIR,—In response to your request of the 17th inst., I am gratified to be able to announce the same prosperous conditions as reported last year. The growth of this department during the year has outstripped that of previous years, showing an increase in revenue for eleven months ending Dec. 1, 1888, over the previous year, of \$80,895.74.

COCHITUATE WORKS.

Total revenue from Jan. 1, 1888, to Dec. 1, 1888,	\$1,347,118 79
“ “ in 1887	1,275,298 32
Increase	<u>\$71,820 47</u>

MYSTIC WORKS.

Total revenue from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1888 . . .	\$304,272 26
“ “ in 1887	295,196 99
Increase	<u>\$9,075 27</u>

A comparative statement of work performed in the service branch of the department is as follows:—

	1887.	1888.
New service-pipes laid	1,900	2,546
Cases service-pipes repaired	1,353	1,391
Cases off and on water for non-payment,	835	1,120
Cases off and on water for repairs	1,950	2,641
First time applicants	1,890	2,285

Very respectfully,

WM. F. DAVIS,

Water Registrar.

